

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 3, 1931

No. 14

Over 100 Southern Cotton Mills Have Solved Their Loose Roller Neck Problem

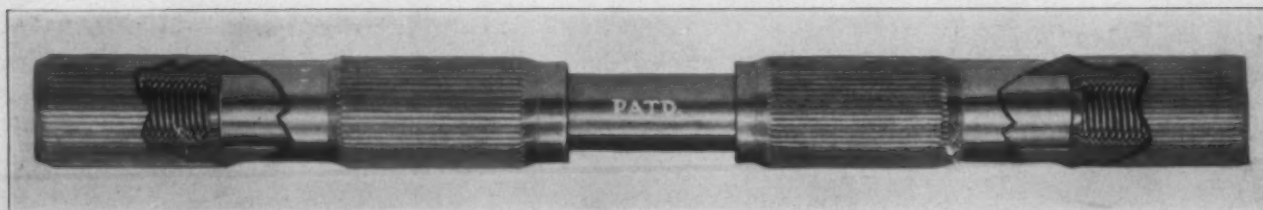
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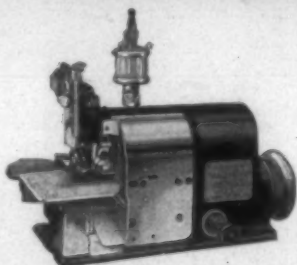
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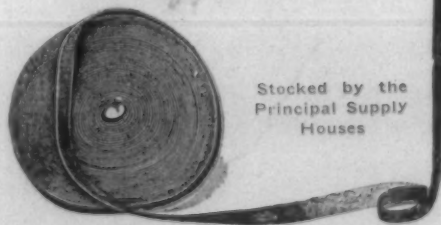


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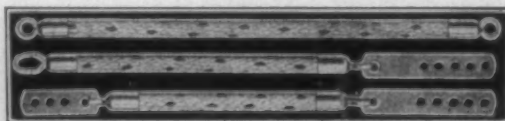
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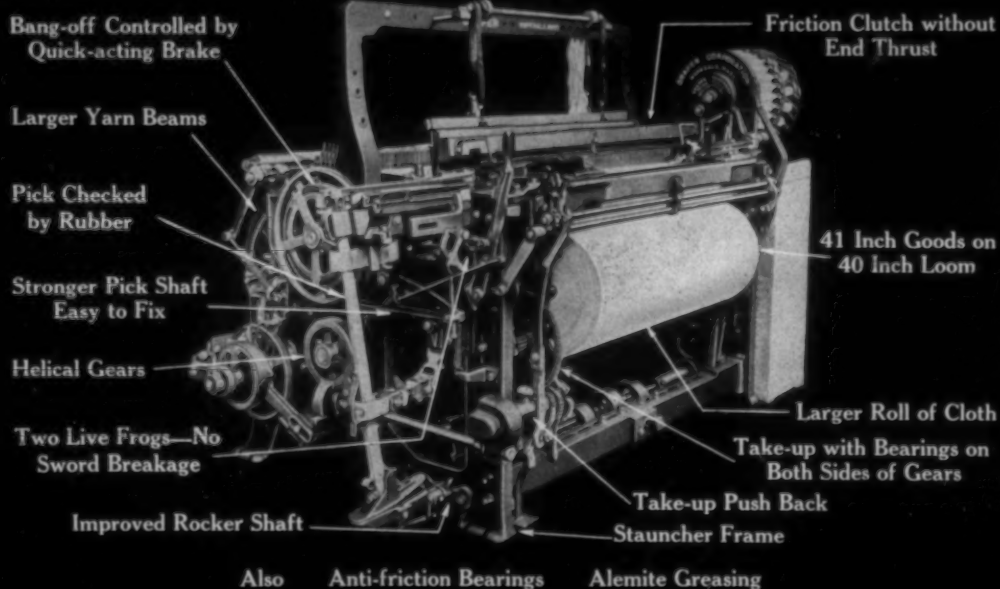
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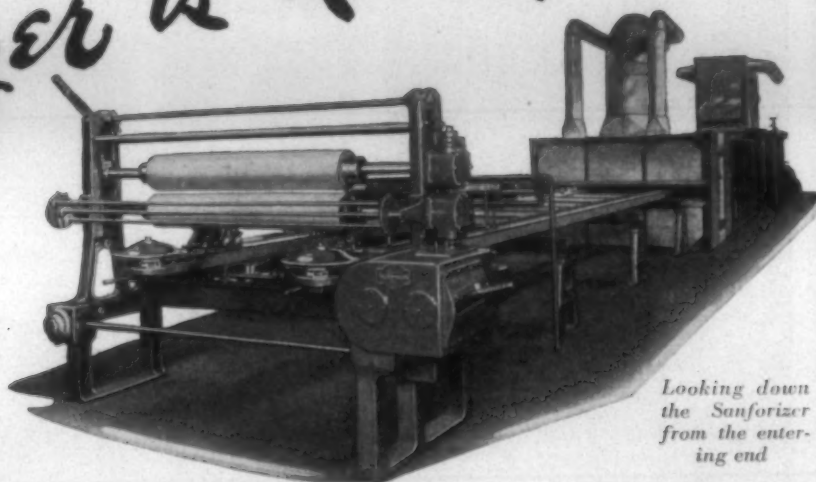
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*Bulletin on
the new Butterworth
Sanforizer is Ready!*



*Looking down
the Sanforizer
from the enter-
ing end*

And here is an enthusiastic letter telling how the Butterworth Sanforizer operated perfectly 24 hours after it was started:—

From Ramapo Finishing Corporation, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

"At the request of your Mr. H. W. Butterworth, Jr., we are enclosing a very complimentary letter sent us last week by Mr. G. W. Paulson, of the Sanforizing Division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., regarding the start and first operations on our new Sanforizing Machine, which you recently furnished and installed in our plant. Needless to say, it is very gratifying to us to receive a letter of this kind, and we are forwarding it to your Organization so that you may all have a share in our pleasure.

"We finished the act of installation of the new machine on Saturday, October 24th, and made a preliminary trial of cloth through the machine that afternoon. After making the few necessary slight adjustments, we started regular production on Monday, October 26th, and have already turned out over 100,000 yards. We succeeded on the second day bringing this machine up to full production as to speed and the speed is now only limited by the various types of cloth which we have to put through. Only small minor adjustments have had to be made, and we are very much pleased with the machine.

"Will you please return Cluett, Peabody's letter as soon as it has served your purpose, as we desire to keep this for our file.

"With best regards to all the members of your organization and thanking them for their part in the production of this machine, we are,

(Signed) Henry A. Barry, Treasurer"

Complete literature on the Butterworth Sanforizer will be sent promptly upon request

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 3, 1931

No. 14

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

BY FLOYD M. PARSONS

Trends to What and Where

MOST of our progress has been made at the cost of monetary panics, business depressions and their accompanying woes. The current industrial slump has given us wisdom, care and caution. For several years to come our mistakes will be less serious and not so frequent.

Adversity always has its uses, especially in times when people have forsaken the fundamental virtues and permitted themselves to be swayed by the optimistic dreams of childhood. Although eventually we will again listen to the siren call of new follies, those that once brought us distress and disappointment will fail to win our attention a second time.

In the early nineties bimetallism gained public support in the United States and five years of industrial stagnation was the price we paid for our mistake. Each revival of this same doctrine is now given a cold shoulder. The government took over the railroads in 1918 and made such a mess of the job of running them that any proposal advocating government ownership of the nation's transportation system now meets with overwhelming opposition.

In 1920 business men were caught with enormous inventories at high prices. This lesson was taken to heart so thoroughly that inventory problems have not been at all common since then.

We have also discovered that there is great danger in trying to fix the prices of certain basic commodities; that a capital tax may foster a senseless boom in prices, and under reverse conditions may send values to unjustified low levels; that the unrestricted lending of funds in the call-money market is attended by serious evils; that investment trusts of the type now in existence, instead of being stabilizers in a time of panic, are actually destructive of values; and that our present anti-trust laws, though serving to protect us from unfair monopolies, are breeders of overproduction.

As we start on our new climb upward from the bottom of today's depression we have clearly in mind a number of definite ideas respecting chain banking, installment selling, the use of automatic machines and devices, a shorter working day or working week, the economic value of leisure, the advantages of mass vacations, the extravagance of government, the almost unbearable burden of taxation upon real estate, and the unfairness to the railroads of a national plan that offers substantially free highways and free waterways to competitors of the

railroad systems, which latter are actually compelled to contribute to the construction and maintenance of these highways and canals.

We now approach profound economic changes of a highly constructive nature. This does not mean that we will not again grow careless, chase rainbows, and support the forces of crazy speculation and destructive inflation. But it is unthinkable that the United States will fail to benefit from its recent miseries.

A little more than two years ago the business body was suffering from a dozen ailments and should have been put to bed at once. But our blind optimists decided to keep the patient on his feet by administering artificial stimulants. Only such truths as made pleasant reading were ever published.

Now the situation is different. Business is showing a determination to face the naked facts. Powerful trends are becoming more clearly outlined. Legislators will endeavor to prevent the machinery of Wall Street and the Stock Exchange from being used selfishly and destructively by gambling groups. Steps will be taken to guard against repetition of the evils of 1929 when a large part of the available capital of the nation was withdrawn from useful work and employed as brokers' loans. People at that time who wished to develop a new business or build a home found themselves unable to borrow money except at extortionate rates because of the competition of gamblers in the stocks of the various companies which their activities would have benefited.

The belief that nothing can be done to curb speculation without interfering with legitimate buying and selling is absurd. Ever so many protective measures might be devised. One suggestion is to levy a Federal transfer tax of one per cent on all sales of securities. This would come close to eliminating all "in-and-out" speculation.

Dozens of other trends will likewise bring developments of far-reaching importance. There has been an 80 per cent gain in the total number of stockholders in American corporations in two years. A recent survey showed that 128 of our leading business enterprises have nearly 8,000,000 stockholders. Thousands of people today, instead of investing their money in a small business of their own, place it in the large companies where they will receive the benefits of superior managerial skill. These same people, in turn, may be employed by

(Continued on Page 24)

Crompton & Knowles New Family of Precision Looms

WITH the past two years Crompton & Knowles have conceived, constructed, and marketed an entire new "family" of looms. Their present product is a great advance on what they had to offer three years ago—their looms are just as modern and up to the minute as the latest automobile sensation. It is significant that not one single part which was used in the construction of their previous looms is incorporated in the present "family." In other words, they started at zero and have built weaving machines which are totally different, markedly improved.

In accompanying their purpose the company explains, they have had these controlling requisites:

1. The looms must be built along latest engineering principles.

2. They must be less expensive.

3. They must run faster and make more perfect goods.

4. They must require less fixing and be easier for both weavers and loom fixers to handle.

Crompton & Knowles believe that these goals have been reached. For instance, the new super slik loom is some 10 to 15 per cent less in price than its previous counterpart and yet is a greatly improved machine. All of the looms have been simplified. There are many fewer parts than previously. Parts are machined and go into place within fitting or filling. Much effort has been expended in simplifying methods of adjusting for wear, etc.

KING COTTON LOOM

First in the line of new developments is the King Cotton loom, which is made in a number of styles—all

ways automatic. It can have a cam, dobby or jacquard harness motion. It is built with 2x1 box or 4x1 box, bobbin-changing mechanisms, and 2x1 box or 1x1 box, shuttle changing mechanism.

Illustration No. 1 shows a Cotton King 2x1 box bobbin changing loom; while illustration No. 2 shows a 1x1 box shuttle changing loom; and illustration No. 3 shows a 2x1 box shuttle changing loom.

Like the bobbin changing Cotton King looms, the shuttle changing type replenishes the filling while the loom is in motion.

The Cotton King loom must be seen to be fully appreciated. Its excellent performance brought about through its sturdy construction and its improved and simplified design warrant the interest of all textile men weaving the broad range of fabrics handled by this family of looms.

This family of looms was designed and built on the same frame and have the same parts, except for those necessarily different. As a result a mill can buy a loom and by simple changes can weave all the common qualities of ginghams, dress goods, fancy handkerchiefs, ticking, rayon crepe, marquisette clip spots, towels, low-priced woollens, and many other fabrics.

It can be said that these looms are high in quality, low in price, capable of great production and adaptable to multiple set system where success rests on reduction of work for weaver and fixer.

HIGH SPEED WORSTED LOOM

This loom is built 4x1 box, automatic, or 4x4 box, non-automatic.

The following figures are significant. Previously

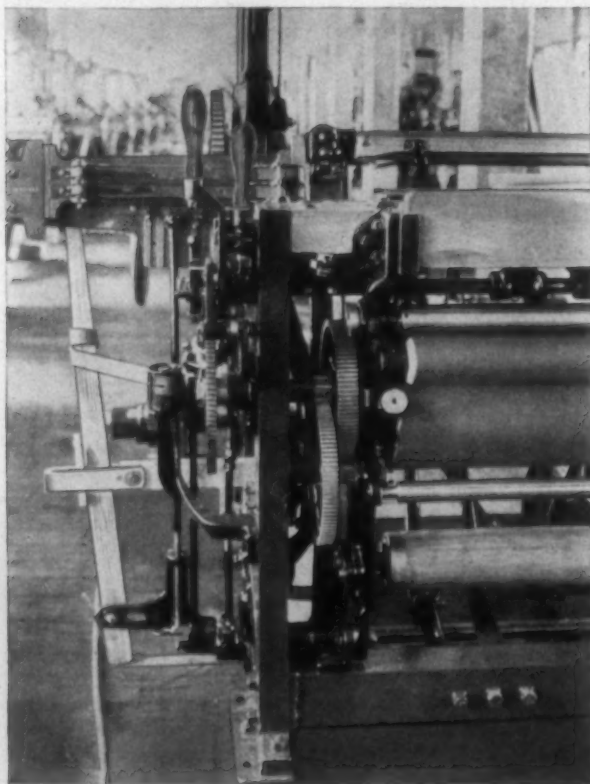


Fig. 10

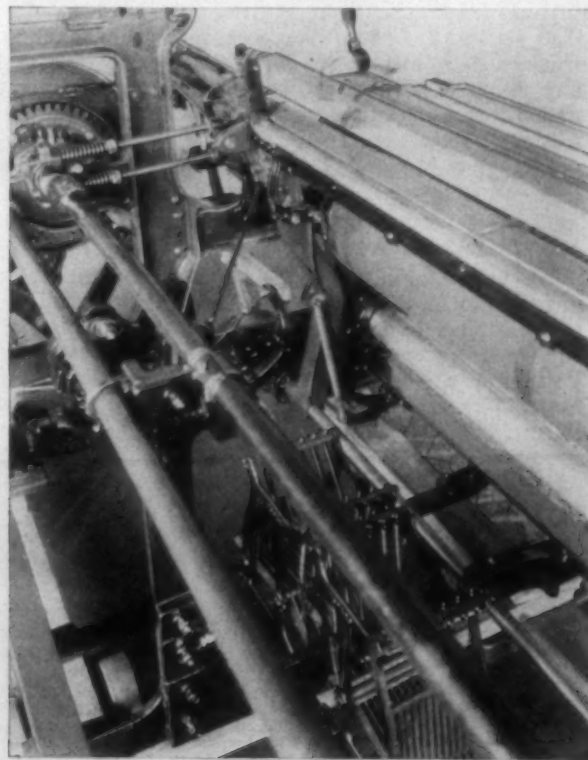


Fig. 11

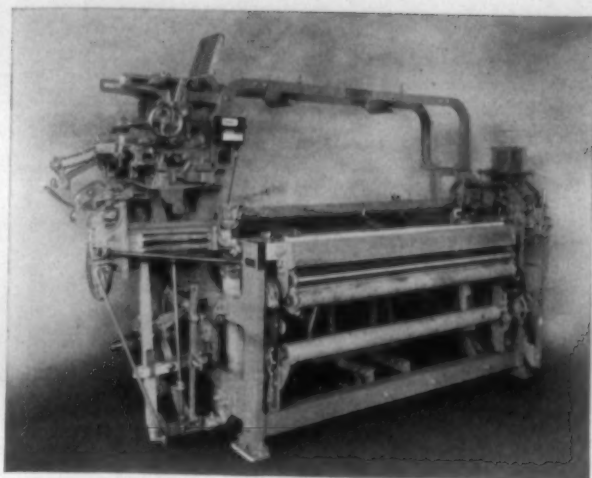


Fig. 1

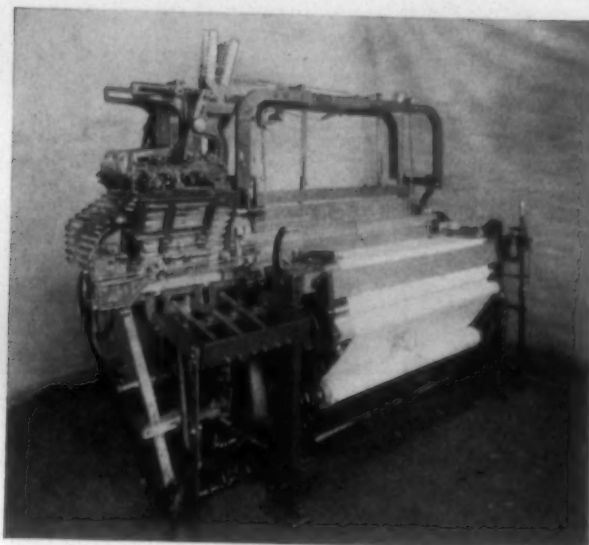


Fig. 2

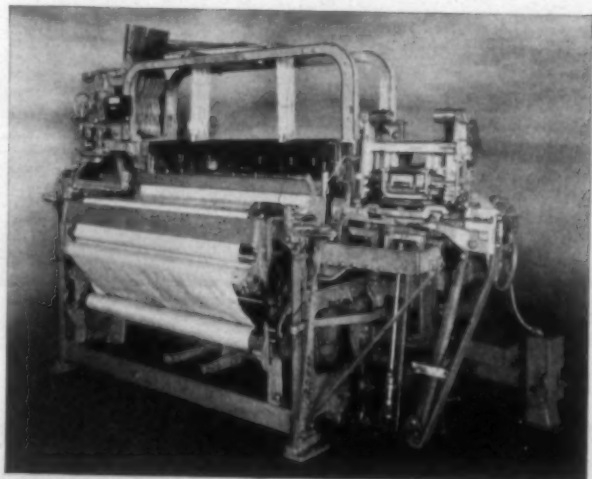


Fig. 3

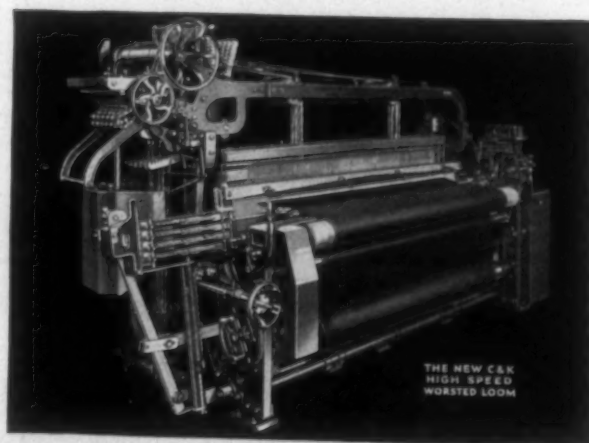


Fig. 4

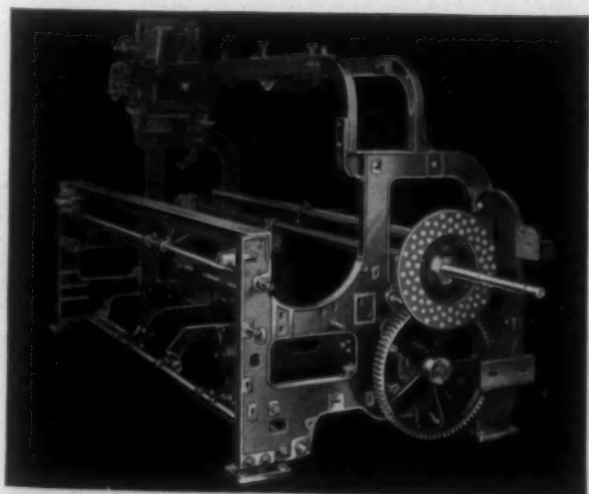


Fig. 5

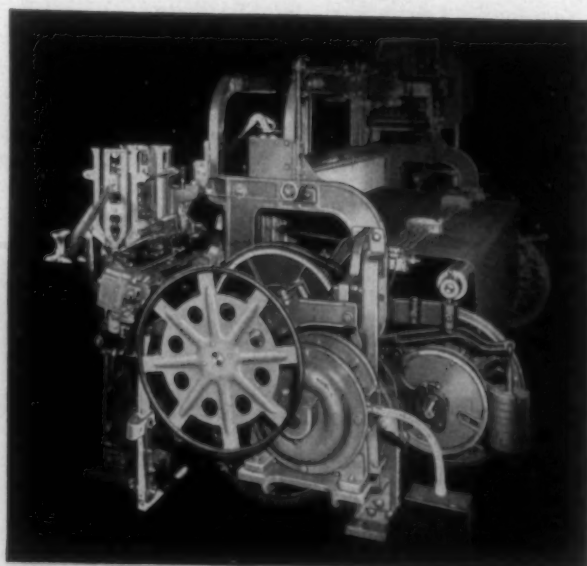


Fig. 6

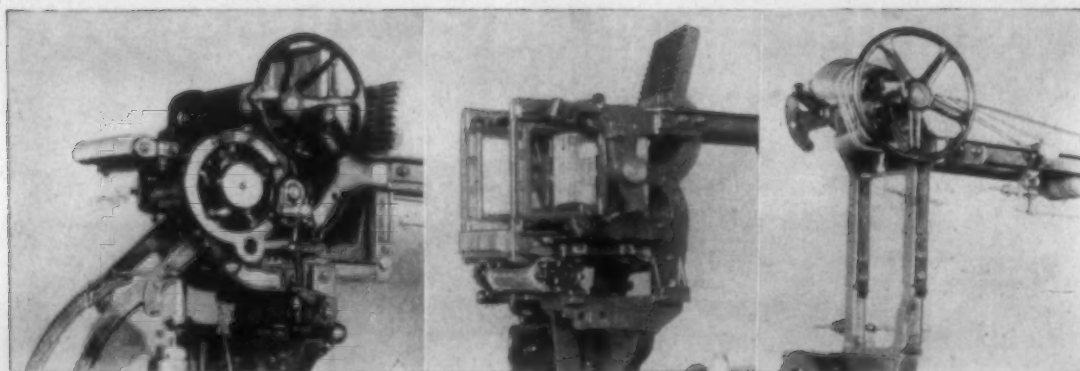


Fig. 8

standard weight worsteds were woven at a speed of approximately 112 picks per minute with two to three looms per weaver and on looms which sold anywhere up to \$1550. With the new loom they are woven at speeds as high as 154 picks per minute with six looms per weaver and the loom price is \$990. Then add to these significant figures the fact that the upkeep of the loom is measurably less and the fixer's job has been minimized.

Photograph No. 4 gives a full face view of the loom.

Photograph No. 5 is typical in that it shows the type of loomsides grinding which is common to the entire new line. The loomsides are bored and reamed in pairs and all surfaces, where parts attach, are ground to precise dimensions.

Photograph No. 6 is included to show the compactness of the new motor drive on the high speed worsted loom. It is a complete redesigning with perfectly fitted parts and easy means of adjusting throughout.

SUPER SILK LOOM

The newest member of the line is the super silk loom. It was finally offered, after nearly two years of experimentation, in January, 1931. Within six months over 800 had been sold. Due to the requirements laid down this loom has proved to be far superior to its predecessors although costing considerably less.

Photograph No. 7 gives a front view of a typical 52-inch, 2x1 box, dobby, automatic, bobbin changing loom. The composite picture No. 8 shows the three alternative

harness motions,—intermediate Knowles head, dobby, and cone. The box capacity can be either 2x1 or 4x1.

Enough experimenting has already been done to lead C & K to believe that certainly by the end of the year they will be ready to offer broadly the shuttle changing mechanism for either 1x1 or 2x1 box for application to this loom.

The following photographs show typically improved features of design:

Photograph No. 9 shows the new drive with the three-point suspension motor, the brake drum with internal expansion clutch. The crank and bottom shaft gears are each in two pieces so that the tooth rim may be moved on the hub to allow for wear or the rim may be replaced for breakage, without removing the hub.

Photograph No. 10 is a close-up of the drive end of the take-up. Here, as elsewhere, the gears are all cut tooth and in the take-up the faces have been widened. The intermediate gear and pinion are now on a short shaft extending from the take-up bracket to the loom-side. There are shims in the bearing for the take-up

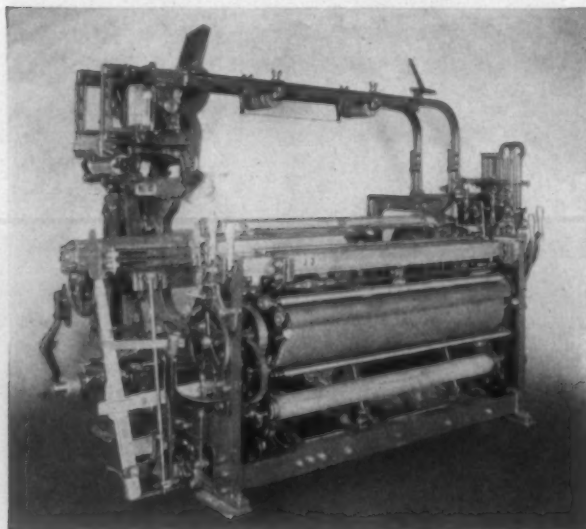


Fig. 7

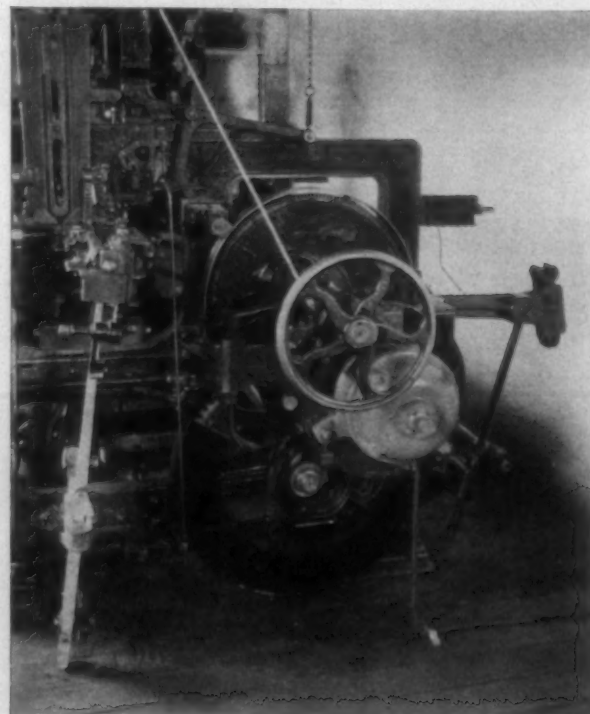


Fig. 9

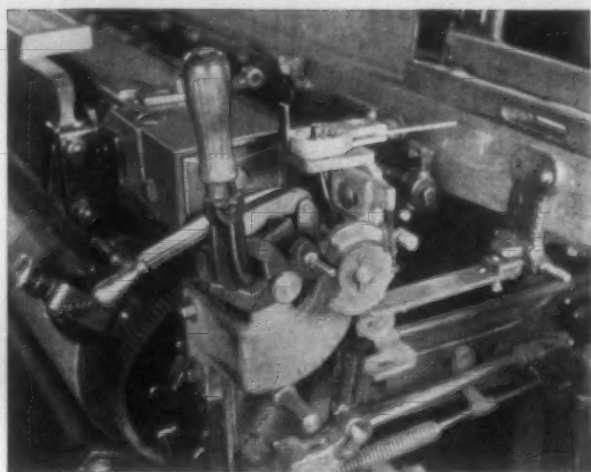


Fig. 12

drum. The removable lower cloth roll is standard construction. There is a device on the ratchet which permits lifting either the take-up pawl or the pull pawl when the shipper handle is thrown off. Note the simple method of levelling the shuttle box through set screws which are now part of the lifter rod.

Photograph No. 11 gives an inside view and the following special features can be noted: Split picking roll arm; adjustable reed tension motion; shock absorbing crank connectors; new spring jacks.

In fact every motion throughout the loom has been simplified and brought to the highest state of mechanical perfection.

FEELER MOTIONS

Crompton & Knowles have nine types of feeler motions to stop the loom when the filling is exhausted. All of them are applicable to silk looms and many to cotton looms. They are subdivided into three classes: 1. Mechanical; 2. electro-mechanical; 3. electrical.

The mechanical and electro-mechanical utilize the C & K No. 11 feeler. This is a light weight, light-touching feeler equipped with a formica bakelite tip. It is of the side-slipping variety, having a very sensitive spring and light weight in the moving parts.

1. *Mechanical Feeler Motions.*—No. 12 and No. 13 both stop the loom through the rolling rod. No. 12 is the simpler and the loom comes to rest with the shuttle

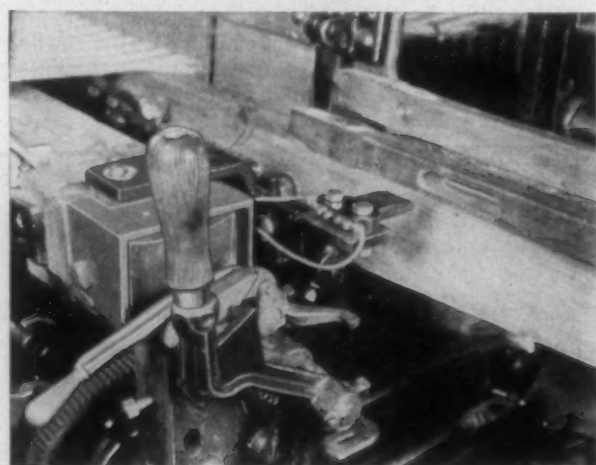


Fig. 14

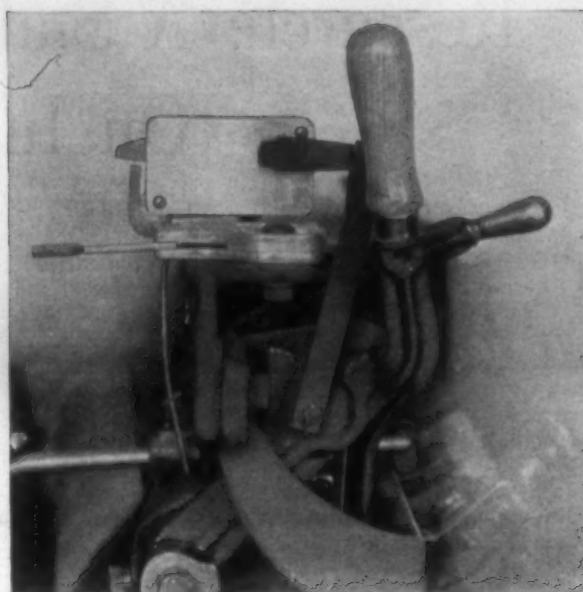


Fig. 13

in the drop box end. No. 13 (photograph No. 12) stops the loom with the shuttle in the plain end.

2. *Electro-mechanical Feeler Motions.*—There are Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 in this series of motions. They all use the C & K No. 11 feeler but stop the loom electrically—usually through the electric warp stop motion. Nos. 14 and 15 are used where there is a complete electric warp stop motion on the loom, No. 14 stopping the loom with the shuttle in the drop box end and No. 15 (photograph No. 13) having a timing box which stops the loom when the shuttle comes back to the plain end.

Nos. 16 and 17 are similar to Nos. 14 and 15 except that they are used where there is no electric warp stop motion on the loom and the C & K electrical knock-off box is therefore needed.

3. *Electrical Feeler Motions.*—With the electrical motions C & K use their new two-pronged feeler as shown in photograph No. 14. Motions 18, 19 and 20 are in this class. No. 18 is the simplest, stopping the shuttle in the drop box end by means of an electric warp stop motion on the loom. No. 19 is similar except that it is used where there is no electric warp stop motion already on the loom and an electrical knock-off box must therefore be supplied. No. 20 is similar to No. 19 except that there is a timing mechanism which holds the indication until the empty shuttle returns to the plain end.

(Continued on Page 27)

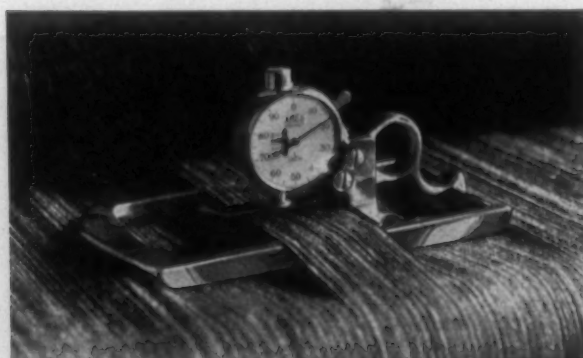


Fig. 15

Research: A Stabilizing Influence On Industry

Abstract of Address of Dr. Charles H. Herty, before U. S. Institute for Textile Research

THERE is a sharp contrast between the attitude toward research during the present depression and that manifested during the depression of 1921-22. Immediately following the war, there was a tremendous outgrowth of research in this country. Then panic struck us in 1921 and 1922, and swept nearly all that research off the board. Tremendous programs were wiped out, indicating that the seed of research had been sown on rather stony ground.

Compare that disaster with the present depression. Undoubtedly a great many research staffs have been curtailed—but there has been no such wiping out of research programs as developed in 1922. This is evidence that we have made real progress as to appreciation of the importance of industrial research. What happened to bring about this change?

RESEARCH IN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Take the petroleum industry: In 1925 or 1926 I was shown a report on research which had been lying buried in that industry's files for two years. We got some action on this report and soon had a fund of \$500,000 which was farmed out to universities. After this money was secured, the 120 problems outlined in the aforementioned report were gone over by two of the leading men in the field. They threw out only two problems—and those because these men thought they were too practical. In other words, they wanted to keep the fund employed on fundamental problems. Since that time the work has been producing exceedingly interesting results.

IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Take another field: Five years ago there was no real appreciation of research in the steel industry. But on October 16, this year, there was held in Pittsburgh an open meeting of the advisory committee in research, attended by 410 of the leading men in the field, who had journeyed to Pittsburgh, for just one day, to listen to reports of progress in research done by the Bureau of Mines, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and 44 steel companies, on technical problems in steel manufacture. Five years ago, it would have been impossible to get a dozen men there.

IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY

Finally, I shall cite the paper industry. Admittedly backward in research in the past, it has begun to wake up. At Appleton, Misc., under the leadership of paper makers who have felt the need of training research men for the paper industry, there has been established an institute for paper chemistry in connection with Lawrence College. A new building has been erected and equipment manufacturers have installed the best types of machinery.

IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

These are merely a few examples. In other words, industry seems to be getting hold of the idea that real progress has got to be made with research leading the way.

Turning to the textile industry, there is a real possibility in connection with the Textile Foundation. (Dr.

Herty then reviewed the background of the Textile Alliance fund which was the basis of the establishment of the Foundation.) I am glad to see that the directors turned to the U. S. Institute for Textile Research, for a survey of progress. It is also inspiring to reflect on the attitude evident at the meeting between textile men and research men a few months ago, which resulted in the establishment of a Foundation fund of \$100,000 for fellowships, to answer the need of training men for the textile industry.

INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT MUST COOPERATE

Finally, I want to discuss research as a stabilizing influence. I am a firm believer in the statement that, when growth stops, decay sets in. You can't be stable if you tend to go backwards.

A document I have here, written just a hundred years ago, points out the importance of prompt diffusion of statistical data to prevent alternative periods of scarcity and glut, with resulting harm to consumer and producer. And yet, it has just recently been decided to discontinue the annual dye census which represents the one admirable step ever taken by the Government to give an industry accurate information on which it could formulate its advance. It has been stated that this decision was made because the Tariff Commission was afraid it might be attacked later on the grounds that it was giving too much to one industry. Instead of taking this backward step, a forward step should be taken, and other industries given the information they need.

Of all the propositions as to what we should learn from the depression, I haven't seen the suggestion that the Government set up a statistical bureau so that all branches of industry could have regular and accurate reports on production, consumption, stocks, etc. There is not a manufacturer in this country who can't afford to set up an extra department, if necessary, and pay another man just to supply such information to the Government.

Congress has got to see this, and make appropriation for it—and industry has got to cooperate.

Research is the great means of preventing booms or depressions, and of bringing about stability. That is why I have emphasized the need of research along the lines of statistical information on production and consumption.

Chemists Considers Hosiery Progress

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Approximately 50 persons attended the Southern Section of the Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists meeting here last week.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Patten and Noel D. White, of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, vice-president of the Southern section, presided. Various speakers reviewed the changes made in the manufacture of hosiery during the past 12 years.

Mr. White also told of how the industry has made improvements to meet the demands of the trade. Many difficulties in securing proper dye for the fast changing styles have been encountered, he said.

Knitting Trade Notes

New Ribber for Jacquard Mesh Effects

The Fidelity Machine Company, of Philadelphia, is introducing a new circular Universal ribber for producing jacquard mesh effects on a true rib fabric, it is announced. It is expected to be ready for delivery in January.

The machine is known as the Fidelity Multi-Step Bird Eye Universal Ribber, equipped with four color yarn selector and yarn changer and picot edge, either self-colored or striped.

"The new machine," says H. W. Anderson, president of the Fidelity Company, "produces a design of practically unlimited clearness of detail as a result of the multi-step patterning mechanism, permitting of 25 steps. The mesh effect is not to be confused with the tuck stitch effects that have been shown in the last few years on the market by Fidelity and other organizations, but is a distinct effect similar to that produced on the full fashioned flat units."

Gets Patent On Weltless Full Fashioned Stocking

John M. Botts, senior partner of Harrington & Waring, of New York, has secured a patent on a weltless full fashioned hosiery.

The following two claims have been allowed on the patent:

"1. A full fashioned stocking including leg and top portions, consisting of a continuous single layer flat fashioned fabric blank, knitted other than as rib knit, and made on a flat-bed the top portion with a free edge of single layer construction, said edge being bound against unravelling by laterally displaced and interlocked loops.

"2. A full fashioned stocking of predetermined fixed length, including leg and top portions consisting of a continuous single layer flat fashioned fabric blank, all made on the same flat-bed machine of fixed gauge and all knitted other than as rib knit, folded and united along its edges to form the leg and top portions and to leave the top portions with a free edge of single layer construction, said edge being bound against unravelling by laterally displaced and interlocked loops."

Among the advantages claimed are economy in manufacturing and increased comfort for the wearer. Mr. Botts has announced that he will license other manufacturers to produce stockings under his patent on a royalty basis of five cents per dozen pairs.

Full Fashioned Demand Improves

Further improvement in the demand for women's full fashioned hosiery is reported this week. New orders by a number of important Southern knitters have been booked and in some cases production has been increased.

Recent business in hosiery for the holiday trade shows that women's lace full fashioned hosiery is the most active line at present. Mills making a specialty of these lines are getting a good business and are understood to be making a better profit margin.

Mesh hosiery retailing at from \$1.35 to \$2.50 is being picked up by both jobbers and retailers, and stocks are none too plentiful. Some mills are asking ten days to two weeks for shipment. Large-spaced designs are favored and the color trend still leans to very dark shades.

Lace-tops also registered a pick-up this week and promise well for the next two weeks.

Staple full fashioned hosiery sales in November were well ahead of October, and prices are steadier, but the aggregate volume is well below this time last year. However, mill men take the business as it comes and are not complaining. Half-hose also has shown a seasonal improvement; the better grades of fancies, retailing at 75c and \$1.00 are in good call. Prices, while not so cut-throat as they have been, are none too steady.

Jacobs to Give Up Standard Hose Line

The David Jacobs Corporation announced that after January 1 its connection as selling agents for the Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., would be severed.

To supplant the above, notice will shortly be given of the appointment of the company as exclusive representatives for lines of women's full-fashioned and men's fancy half-hose for mills selling only to wholesale and large chain establishments.

The agency had been handling the line for more than five years. It could not be learned here whether Standard would sell direct after January 1 or through another agent. The mill was capitalized in 1928 at \$635,000. It operates 60 full-fashioned and 181 knitting machines, making both men's and women's goods and employing 450.

Granted Hosiery Machine Patent

Nashville, Tenn. William L. Smith, Jr., of this city, has been granted a patent on a knitting machine for knitting stockings having a plain foot and a leg wholly or partially of ribbed fabric. It is to provide a circular machine of the character described in which the needle cylinder and dial shall rotate while the needle cams stand still. Another object of the invention is to provide improved means for placing the dial in and out of operation at desired times for convenience in making repairs and adjustments.

The invention aims to provide convenient means for removing and replacing the rib knitting instrumentalities, it being understood that these instrumentalities may be removed or rendered inoperative so that the machine operates as a plain knitting machine.

Burlington Men Patent Elastic Garter

Burlington, N. C.—G. D. Smith and Anderson C. Grasham announce that they have completed negotiations for a patent entitled "A Supporting Means for Hosiery." Mr. Smith, a hosiery jobber, and Mr. Grasham, superintendent of Love Knitting Mills, have been working on models for their new hose almost two years.

According to the models exhibited, an elastic thread has been woven into the ribbed portion of the hose. The thread is made of a very fine strain of rubber, covered with yarn, according to the specifications of the hosiery manufacturer.

The inventors have not yet decided how they will handle the marketing of the invention. It has been learned that sizable offers have been made for an outright purchase of the patent; however, the men would not discuss their plans for the future.

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

DIAMOND DESIGNS

Single Point Draft.—These designs are constructed by arranging the pointed effect in the direction of the filling to correspond with the drawing-in draft. In constructing these designs the foundation twill weave is put on design paper according to the drawing-in draft. The twill is then reversed in the direction of the filling. It must be remembered that in making the point, only one thread and one pick is required.

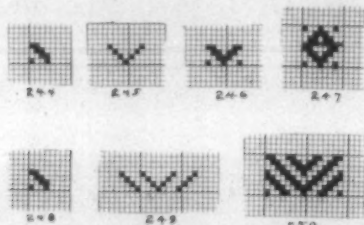
Fig. 244 illustrates the — left hand twill weave.

Fig. 245 illustrates the point drawing-in draft on four harness shafts, beginning from back harness shaft.

Fig. 246 illustrates foundation twill put on design paper according to draft.

Fig. 247 illustrates full repeat or design, showing at heavy lines the reversal in direction of filling.

Double Point Draft.—A still larger design can be constructed by using what is often termed a double diamond draft. To illustrate this draft and pattern resulting from



it, the same weave is used as was used for single point drawing-in draft.

Fig. 248 illustrates the — left hand twill weave.

Fig. 249 illustrates the drawing-in draft on four harness shafts.

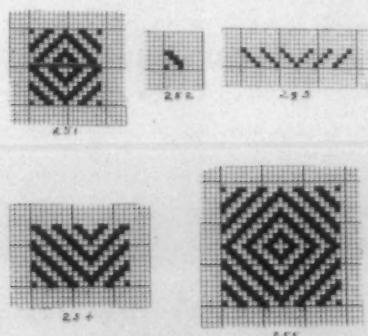


Fig. 250 illustrates the foundation twill put on design paper according to drawing-in draft.

Fig. 251 illustrates a full repeat of design, showing at heavy lines the reversal in direction of filling. It will be observed in this pattern that the foundation weave is repeated in warp and filling before being reversed.

Triple Point Draft.—If the drawing-in draft is still further enlarged to a triple diamond draft, the design will be correspondingly larger.

Fig. 252 illustrates the — left hand twill weave.

Fig. 253 illustrates the drawing-in draft on four harness shafts.

Fig. 254 illustrates the foundation twill put on design paper according to drawing-in draft.

Fig. 255 illustrates a full repeat of design, showing

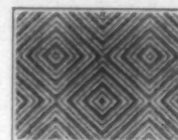


Fig. 256

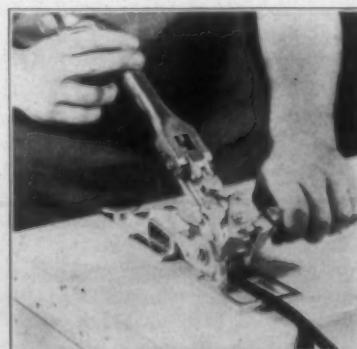
at heavy line the reversal in direction of filling. In the design the foundation weave is repeated three times in warp and filling before being reversed.

Fig. 256 illustrates a coating made from the twill using a triple diamond draft. This fabric was made from the same yarn and the same drawing-in draft as was used for fabric constructed from corkscrew twill illustrated at Fig. 181.

New Signode Box Strapping Machine

A new machine for the shipping room has been announced by the Signode Steel Strapping Company, of Chicago. It is designed to both tighten and seal steel strapping used for reinforcing shipments. Prior to the introduction of this tool, two tools, one to tighten the strapping and a second to lock the strapping, were used, the company explains.

The new machine performs both operations, tightening



easily and quickly with several short strokes of the tensioning handle. The colored trademarked seal is snapped on and the sealing handle is pressed forward sharply to lock the seal and strap. The Signode Company states that test over a wide range of applications show a time-saving of from 25 to 30 per cent over the previous method. In addition, the new strapping device is said to give more uniform and efficient strapping.

NEXT TO YOURSELF

You like a name of

Importance

BIG STORES balk at cluttering up good advertising space with unimportant names. It doesn't pay a store, they argue, to link its name with one of lesser rank.

But big stores—the biggest of them all—tell the world when fabrics, dresses, lingerie are made of Du Pont Rayon. For Du Pont is a name they don't have to sponsor—a name that stands on its own.

Haven't you yourself seen eyes, that stay cold when you mention "rayon," light up when you add "Du Pont"? Du Pont gives quality to your fabrics . . . gives you a quick password to retailer interest.

Help yourself to the extra "lift" of the name buyers feature. Weave your next sensational fabric of Du Pont Rayon.



DU PONT RAYON COMPANY

Empire State Building

350 Fifth Avenue, New York City

PERSONAL NEWS

H. H. Wood has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

T. S. Crowe, of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., is now overseer carding at Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

V. L. Yelton has resigned as master mechanic at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

Edward Cobb, from Spindale, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

E. M. Brinkley, formerly chief engineer McClaren Rubber Company, is now master mechanic and chief engineer, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

S. J. Neal, from the Paymetto Mills, Columbia, S. C., has become master mechanic at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

B. B. Baylor has been appointed sales representative in the Southern division for the United Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., who are now selling direct.

Arthur Snyder, who has been connected with the DuPont Rayon Company, Old Hickory, Tenn., has resigned to become superintendent of American Textiles, Bay City, Mich.

Charles R. Collins, of Charlotte, a former executive with McClaren Rubber Company, has been elected treasurer of the Clover Mills Company, Clover, S. C. He succeeds John Tillett, who recently resigned to join the Leaksville Woolen Mills, of Charlotte and Spray.

Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, has been appointed by Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., as a member of the new board of regents for the University of Georgia and its branches. He will represent the fourth district and will serve until July 1, 1935.

E. A. Terrell, president of the Terrell Machine Company of Charlotte, made the second of a series of semi-monthly addresses to be delivered before the Tompkins Textile Society of North Carolina State College by men prominently connected with the textile industry. He used as his topic "The Distribution of Textiles."

As the distribution of textiles is now one of the biggest problems confronting the industry, he urged the textile students to make a special study of this phase of their profession. The textile students of North Carolina State College now take courses in advertising, sales management, and marketing methods.

Mr. Terrell praised the Southern Textile Association and other organizations which have done much to bring textile manufacturing in the South to a high state of efficiency. He spoke of the relationship which exists between commission houses and the mills, and various methods by which cotton products are distributed.

OBITUARY

A. S. WEBB

Philadelphia, Pa.—Andrew Spangler Webb, vice-president of the Charles J. Webb Sons' Company, yarn manufacturers died at his home in Jenkintown, a suburb, after an illness of eight weeks. He was 45.

In addition to his office with the local concern, Mr. Webb was also vice-president of the Bedford Johnson

Company, Lynchburg, Va., and treasurer of the Virginia Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, S. C.

He was a prominent clubman and is survived by his widow, Josephine M., three children and two brothers.

JOHN HILL

Atlanta, Ga.—John Hill, 57, prominent architect and textile engineer, died last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at a private hospital, where he was carried three weeks ago. He had been seriously ill for a period of five weeks and his death was not entirely unexpected.

Mr. Hill, a graduate of Cornell University, came to Atlanta after leaving college and had resided here for the last 30 years. He was Southern representative of the Foster Machine Company of Westfield, Mass., and an engineer for the Simmons Bed Company. As a textile engineer, Mr. Hill had designed many of the largest cotton mill buildings in the South.

Among the buildings for which he was the architect are the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill; the Atlanta Woolen Mills; the Exposition Cotton Mills; the Pepperell Mills at Lindale; the Scottdale Mills; the Bibb Manufacturing Company Mills in Macon and Columbus, and many other throughout the South.

A native of Columbus, where he was born August 16, 1874, Mr. Hill had taken a prominent part in the business and social affairs of this city since settling here. He was a member of the Piedmont Driving Club, the Capital City Club, and was a Mason. He had been an active member of All Saints' Episcopal church here for many years.

Mr. Hill was married in 1925 to Miss Lois Patillo, of Atlanta, who survives him. They resided at 227 Peachtree circle, N.E. Other survivors are two brothers, Perry and Bun Hill, both of Columbus; and one sister, Mrs. John C. Martin, also of Columbus.

ALLEN J. GRAHAM

Greenville, S. C.—Funeral services for Allen J. Graham, former president of Camperdown Mill, this city, were held Tuesday morning, and interment followed in Springwood cemetery.

Mr. Graham died Sunday night of a heart attack at his home on Eagle street. He is survived by his widow, two sons, Allen J. Graham, Jr., and Thomas Graham, and by one daughter, Miss Susan J. Graham. His mother, Mrs. Susan J. Graham and one sister, Mrs. R. E. Reeves, of Summit, N. J., also survive.

Mr. Graham was a former member of the City Council, of the board of governors of the City Hospital, former president of the Greenville Baseball Club, and had been connected with many civic undertakings.

Saco-Lowell Describes New Machinery Developments

A very interesting description of the automatic rack release, which is now standard equipment on Saco-Lowell pickers is contained in a leaflet being distributed by the Saco-Lowell Shops. Among the advantages of the automatic rack release, as set forth in the leaflet, are the elimination, split and felted laps and a reduction of 50 per cent in doffing time.

The new positive knock-off for pickers is also described in the leaflet, the text showing clearly the improvements that have been made in this device. It is described as being extremely accurate in measuring, instantaneous in action and durable in construction.

The new adjustable grid bars on Saco-Lowell pickers

are also described, with particular reference to the rapidity and ease by which the grid bars can be adapted to secure any degree of desired waste removal.

RECONDITIONING FLYERS

The Saco-Lowell Shops have also published a leaflet on reconditioning flyers that contains much interesting and valuable information on this subject. The company has recently conducted a series of tests which show that poor condition of flyers is an important source of uneven roving. A description of the tests, with accompanying charts is shown in the leaflet. Copies may be obtained from the Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston.

Klipstein Opens Warehouse in Charlotte

A. Klipstein & Co., of New York, who have for years maintained Southern headquarters in Charlotte, have opened their own warehouse and laboratory at 301 East 7th Street, Charlotte and have moved their offices to that location. The warehouse will enable the company to make prompt shipment from Charlotte of many of the articles in their large line.

The Southern branch is managed by Paul F. Haddock, who has been with A. Klipstein & Co., for 20 years and who is one of the best known dyestuff and chemical men in the South.

Cloth Imports Lower

Washington.—Imports of cotton cloths during October totaled 1,067,971 square yards, valued at \$198,737, and thereby put the total for the year to date still further behind last year. The October total, compared with 1,481,274 square yards in October, 1930, shows a loss of 414,306 square yards, bringing the total for the first 10 months of this year up to 17,159,719 square yards, or 7,121,542 square yards behind the total for the first 10 months of 1930, which was 24,281,261 square yards.

The classification of the cloth imports shows a continuation of the trend indicated in the previous months, with the exception that dotted Swisses, which had been coming in in greater volume, dropped off considerably for October (totaling only 19,743 square yards, as compared with 47,436 square yards in the same month of last year. The 10-month total is still ahead of last year, however, standing 527,667 square yards, against 361,789 square yards last year. Another group which is still ahead for the 10 months, but fell behind in October, is "lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics and similar fine goods, printed, colored or fancy woven." The October total is given as 97,750 square yards, against 152,224 square yards in October, 1930, and the 10-month total, 3,425,791 square yards, against 2,322,349 square yards last year, which is still a good margin of gain. The "bleached" subdivision of the fine goods group continued to rise during the month, however, showing a total of 286,502 square yards, against 194,839 square yards in October, 1930, bringing the 10-month total up to 3,945,418 square yards for 1931, compared with 3,582,524 square yards in 1930. Bleached sateens also showed small increases for the month.

Other important divisions compare as follows: For October, poplins, broadcloths, madras, oxfords and other shirtings, 234,870 square yards in 1931, 412,697 square yards in 1930; fine goods (including unbleached), 584,265 square yards in 1931, 608,624 square yards in 1930; for the 10-month period, shirting fabrics, 4,037,848 square yards in 1931, 8,555,537 square yards in 1930; fine goods, 9,648,379 square yards in 1930, 10,032,517 square yards in 1930.

WHO'S WHO

A M O N G

TEXTILE SALESMEN

Douglas C. Newman

Douglas C. Newman, assistant Southern Sales Manager for the Dyestuff Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was born at Woodstock, Va., November 25, 1895. He graduated from Randolph-Macon College at Ash-

land, Va., and for a year was Chemist for the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Co. at Kingsport, Tenn.

He joined Du Pont in 1918, serving four years in the laboratories at Deepwater Point, N. J., and then spent four years at the Providence office.

He came to the Charlotte office on January 1st, 1927, and has not only made many friends among mill men because of his personality but has become recognized as an expert on dyeing problems.

Doug. Newman is a member of the Rotary Club of Charlotte. He is married and has one child.



DOUGLAS C. NEWMAN
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Stanley D. Berg

Stanley D. Berg, sales engineer, for the Fafnir Bearing Company, in North Carolina and South Carolina, was born at Hempstead, N. Y., on November 13, 1890. He now lives at Charlotte, and has a wife and six children.

He completed a course in steam and machine designing at Pratt Institute and was for a long time with A. & F. Brown Company of New York City where he became skilled in transmission engineering.

Later he managed the Transmission Department of Fairbanks Company, afterward he sold and installed Chapman bearings for Transmission Ball Bearing Company.

He joined Fafnir Bearing Company as sales engineer with headquarters at



STANLEY D. BERG
Fafnir Bearing Co.

Philadelphia, but was later moved to Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Berg combines tireless energy with an accurate knowledge of transmission problems and has won the respect and confidence of the textile industry.

Barrel-to-Bearing Lubrication System

The barrel-to-bearing system of lubrication, developed by the Alemite Corporation, is finding increasing favor in the industrial field. Many Southern plants, including a number of textile mills, are now using this system which is described herewith.

The system operates so that the lubricant is forced from its original shipping barrel to the machine bearings without ever being exposed to air. The Alemite shipping drum is prepared for the insertion of a barrel pump through a 2-inch bung. When it is received at the plant, the screw cap is replaced with a pump. In order that the 400 pounds of lubricant can be easily moved about the storeroom, a specially dolly may also be procured. The pump delivers exactly 1 pound of lubricant per stroke, which furnishes an accurate check on lubricant used. This pump is equipped with a 6-foot hose at the end of which is mounted a patented drip-proof nozzle which eliminates waste.

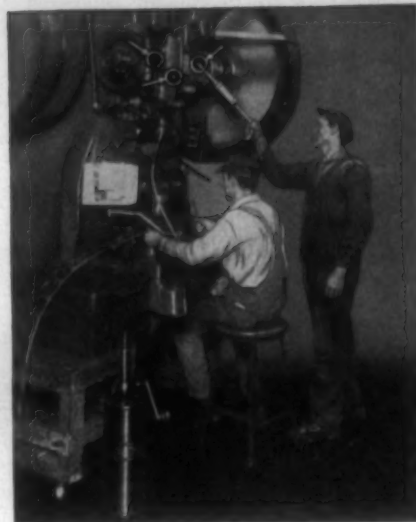


Fig. 4

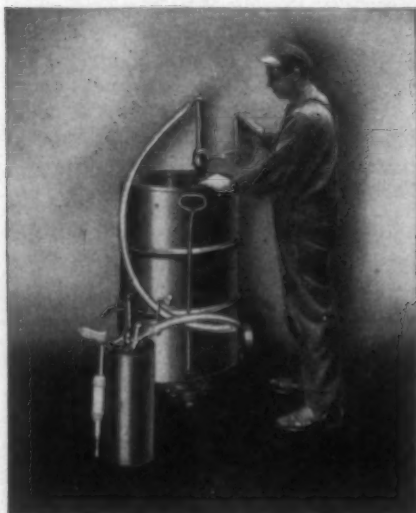


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

This barrel pump is used to fill the second piece of equipment used in "barrel-to-bearing" lubrication, the model 1010 filler tank. This filler tank is designed for an intermediate supply of 21 pounds of lubricant; it is portable and is carried about the shop or plant in order that the man in charge of lubrication will not have to return repeatedly to the stock room for lubricant (Fig. 2). The nozzle of the barrel pump is inserted in the filler tank opening—twenty-one strokes of the pump crank and the filler tank is full. See Fig. 1).

The filler tank is an automatic device for loading the Alemite push-type compressor, model 3-G, which hangs on a bracket at its side. The 3-G gun is designed with a hollow handle, closed by a screw cap. When this cap is removed the pistol grip handle slips snugly over exposed nozzle of the filler tank. One turn of the tank crank, and nine ounces of lubricant of lubricant are shot into the gun, completely filling it. (See Fig. 3.)

From this point on, lubrication is very simple. With each bearing equipped with either a threaded or a drive-fitting, lubrication is performed merely by contact with the compressor. Its concave nozzle is placed over the

cone-shaped fitting—and with slight pressure, lubricant is shot into the bearing under thousands of pounds pressure. (See Fig. 4). By repeated strokes, fresh clean lubricant is forced to all parts of the bearing, pushing out grit and old grease which has served its purpose.

British Labor Trouble Looms

Manchester, Eng.—A "desperate" labor struggle was predicted in England as 250,000 textile workers Saturday faced a decision of cotton mill owners to put into effect lower wage scales and longer working hours.

While the proposed changes were not specified, it was understood the employers intend to establish a fifty-five and one-half hour week instead of the present forty-eight hours, with wages reduced so that the workers would earn the same in the fifty-five and one-half hours they now earn in forty-eight.

Henry Boothman, secretary of the Cotton Spinners' Union, predicted that if the federation persists the whole British trades union movement will back the cotton union and a desperate struggle result.

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CAN BE
BETTER
THAN THE
ROLLS
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The superior finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the longest and broadest experience in this highly specialized field of manufacture.

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Perkins organization is always prepared to build your rolls to meet exactly your production requirements.

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Engineers and Manufacturers

Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



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Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool

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Starch	Ranges	Tenters
Water and Tommy	Scutchers	Washers
Dodd Mangles		Winders

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Lower and Lower

Langston Hughes, a negro, while participating in the communist effort to create interest in nine Alabama negroes, convicted of assaulting two white girls, upon a freight train, wrote an article containing the following:

For the sake of American justice, (if there is any) and for the honor of Southern gentlemen, (if there ever were any) let the South rise up in press and pulpit, home and school, Senate Chambers and Rotary Clubs, and petition the freedom of the dumb young blacks—so indiscreet as to travel, unwittingly, on the same freight train with two white prostitutes.

In addition to this most insulting statement he wrote some alleged poetry from which we quote the following two verses:

Christ is a Nigger,
Beaten and black—
O, bare your back.

Most holy bastard
Of the bleeding mouth:
Nigger Christ
On the cross of the South.

In spite of the fact that this negro deliberately and intentionally made the above and many more insulting remarks about the people of the South both his statement and his poetry were published with gusto and approval by *The Contempo*, a publication issued by certain students of the University of North Carolina and that publication also said:

Langston Hughes, prominent poet and novelist, is soon to be the guest of the editors of *Contempo*.

We had hoped the swallowing of the insults of this negro was limited to the editors of *Contempo* which is not an official publication of either the students or the university, but we note the following editorial in the *Daily Tar Heel*, the official student publication:

Langston Hughes, prominent negro poet and novelist, spoke before various groups of the student body during

the latter part of last week. His poetry as well as his speaking is the expression of a clear and sincere spirit.

We have no doubt that Langston Hughes meant to be very clear when he said that there never were any Southern gentlemen.

Five white boys fought ten negroes in an effort to protect two white girls who were riding with them, for a short distance, in a freight car, but all of them were thrown from the moving train, several to be severely injured.

Left unprotected and helpless the girls underwent a terrifying experience, being assaulted repeatedly by the negro fiends.

The negroes were caught, given a regular and fair trial, but as there was not the slightest question of their guilt, nine were convicted and sentenced.

A negro communist seeking to aid in making the affair an excuse for the collection of funds by the communists, most of which would stay in their own pockets, writes articles which are grossly insulting to the people and the traditions of the South.

No negro could stand in any mill village of the South and make any such statements without suffering bodily harm.

The mill operatives have too much self-respect to permit same, but at the University of North Carolina, the negro is honored by being invited to address various groups of students and the editor of the official student publication says that his speaking "is the expression of a clear and sincere spirit."

The destruction of the communist hut at Gastonia, N. C., during the strike, and the murder of Chief Aderholt can both be traced to efforts of the communists to force the mill operatives to adopt social equality with negroes. Mill operative communists tore from the hut wall a telegram from New Jersey Communist Union demanding that the Gastonia communists recognize social equality with negroes and they beat up a negro named Hall who came to Gastonia from Chicago, after receiving his communist education in Russia.

A negro was beaten by mill operatives for suggesting social equality, but one goes to Chapel Hill, after declaring that there never were any Southern gentlemen and after calling Christ a bastard, he is an honored guest and students sit at his feet.

Paul Blanshard, field agent for the League for Industrial Democracy, said:

We aim to be a ferment upon the campus. We must bring in the most provocative speakers obtainable.

Some lieutenant, at Chapel Hill, is carrying out the Blanshard orders so well that he deserves promotion.

Bonds, Bonds and Bonds

The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* says, relative indebtedness and financing in that State:

Bonds to refund maturing bonds.

Bonds to pay interest on bonds.

Bonds to pay salaries of State employees.

Bonds to pay the difference between incomes and expenditures.

The same thing applies to the city, county and state finances of almost every state.

The North Carolina Legislature did a worse thing when it made impossible the issuance of any more city or county bonds except upon the approval of a State Commission located at Raleigh.

This is the time for economy in public expenditures. When people are finding it difficult to pay taxes, it is time to remove from the public payroll everything which is not absolutely essential.

Jute Lobby Too Strong

The Postoffice Department recently placed a very large order for cotton twine at 10.49 cents per pound.

A powerful lobby from New England went to Washington and immediately the order was cancelled and jute twine purchased in its place.

Those engaged in raising jute in India will be kept busy while Southern cotton farmers and Southern cotton mills are idle.

A reasonable tariff on jute and jute products would have allowed the cotton twine order to have remained.

When it comes to jute New England is rampant for free trade.

It would be exceedingly interesting to obtain a copy of the list of stockholders of two big jute manufacturing companies.

It would, we believe, explain why certain cotton manufacturers are for *free trade in jute*.

The History of Former Depressions

The following statement of the history of former depressions is made by *Harper's Investment Review* and is interesting:

In 1837—A great land boom collapsed, farms sold for two per cent of their values and banks suspended specie payments. This was followed by two years of prosperity.

In 1841—Many industries were shut down entirely. Unemployment was the greatest ever known and several States even repudiated their bonds. The next twelve years were prosperous.

In 1857—Every bank in the United States suspended payments in cash, and industry stopped almost entirely. Property values fell 25 to 75 per cent. The Sub-Treas-

ury in Wall Street was stormed and only saved by Federal troops. Business improved steadily for the next three years.

In 1873—Following the failure of Jay Cooke and Company, then the biggest banking house in the United States, the Stock Exchange closed for eight days. Commodity prices sank to low levels and pig iron could not be sold for any price. Five years of prosperity followed.

In 1893—Reading, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Erie, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific failed for a combined loss of \$2,400,400,000. Union Pacific sold as low as \$4 a share. As high as 360 per cent was offered for call money with no money available. Six years of prosperity followed.

In 1921—Because Europe was off the gold basis following the war, pessimists said, "Prosperity can never return." The following eight years were the most prosperous in history.

"In 1931—This is 1931 and they are saying exactly the same thing that they said ten years ago. Those who bought securities at the bottom of preceding depressions made fortunes. The same thing will happen again and a word to the wise is sufficient.

Mencken Derides His Associates

Writing in the Columbia University Spectator, a students' paper, H. L. Mencken, the intimate associate and idol of radical college professors and students said:

College students in America are dumb anyway, and most of their professors are uncivilized creatures.

If we agreed with H. L. Mencken on anything we would feel that we had sunk very low and were unworthy to associate with decent people.

Most professors are men of a high type. A small minority, composed of men who have soured upon the world and become imbued with communism, use their class rooms for propaganda purposes, but it is silly to refer to them as uncivilized.

A Cotton Christmas Urged

The Association for the Increased Use of Cotton with headquarters at Columbia, S. C., is doing a good piece of work in urging that this be a cotton Christmas.

When looking for Christmas presents for relatives and friends, it will be possible to give preference for cotton.

Cotton towels, sheets, bedspreads, etc., can be found in beautiful styles and put up attractively and suitably for Christmas presents.

Broadcloth shirts, cotton underwear and pajamas will make excellent presents for men, while the most attractive dresses of today are cotton creations.

Give preference to cotton when buying Christmas presents.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Vietor & Achelis

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4's to 20's single and ply in any twist; direct, developed, sulphur or indanthrene dyeings; solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white, also nubs, flakes, ratines.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Sentinel Mills, Inc., have been organized here by D. W. Phillips, High Point, R. L. Phillips, Rockingham, and C. L. Fletcher, of McColl. The company, which is authorized to produce yarns and fabrics, has not announced its plans.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills have let contract to the Home Real Estate and Guaranty Company for erection of the addition to their mill. It will be three stories, brick construction and the building will cost about \$25,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—W. E. Stephens, of Stephens-Huffines Manufacturing Company, comments that the company has added a pants factory, making a line of work pants and semi-dress pants. In its work shirts and dress shirts, the company has been specializing on garments to retail at from 50 cents to \$1.

WINCHESTER, VA.—Interwoven Stocking Company, manufacturing men's hose, has put its entire force of workers, numbering approximately 2,300, back at full time of five and a half days a week at its Martinsburg, W. Va., plant, in expectation that the schedule will hold at least until Christmas.

The Martinsburg plant and also one at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., have been working at four days a week as a maximum and for some departments less than that.

NEW BERN, N. C.—Approximately 40 additional workers have been employed and the production of the local plant of the Cohen-Goldman Garment Company will be built to its greatest volume as rapidly as possible, it is said.

New machines will be installed in all additional floor space in the plant of the company. The production of pants by the company will be increased by 1,500 garments a week and in addition to making a better grade of coat, the capacity of the coat department will also be doubled, reports continue.

LOUDON, TENN.—The contract has been awarded to Ed. Rader, of Lenior City, to superintend the construction of the new full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing plant for the Charles H. Bacon Company, which will be erected in this place.

Assistant General Manager R. Edge, of the Charles H. Bacon Company, states that the work will be pushed to early completion.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—A total of 18 men and women are now employed by Kitty Hawk Krafters, factory established by the Pasquotank Hosiery Mill here for the manufacture of hand hooked rugs. Mrs. M. D. Emerson of Asheville, formerly operator of Carolina Cabins, is in charge of the factory and all rugs and mats are made from her designs with hosiery waste on a bur-lap base, all designs being worked out in a variety of color schemes. Mrs. Emerson brought four skilled workers with her to instruct local labor and she says that the business will be expanded until the operatives number as many as can be accommodated in the building, approximately 50.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

NATCHEZ, MISS.—The local plant of the Cotton Mills Products Company may reopen in the near future if tax concessions are granted, it was announced here by G. L. Saunders, who is here supervising the removal of some of the machinery from the mill here.

SELMA, ALA.—Employing 135 operatives, the Sunset Mills of the California Cotton Mill Company resumed full-time operation here this week. The mills have been on part time for five weeks. The full-time schedule is expected to continue at least through March.

CHESTER, S. C.—The South Carolina Tax Commission has notified D. Earle Colvin, the auditor of Chester County, of the assessment placed on cotton mills and other textile industries for the year 1931. The total amount of the assessment for all of the plants is \$2,565,075, as against \$2,879,575 for 1930. The assessments remain the same for the various industries, in comparison with last year, except in the case of the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, which in 1930 was \$445,000 and this year has been reduced to \$405,000, and the Republic Cotton Mills, at Great Falls, S. C., which in 1930 was \$1,924,500 and this year has been reduced \$1,650,000.

Assessments on the other industries are: Eureka Cotton Mill No. 1, Chester, S. C., \$210,000; Eureka Cotton Mill No. 2, Chester, \$117,250; Monarch Mill (Lockhart plant), \$2,825; and Manetta Mills, Lando, \$180,000. The assessment on the Lockhart plant of the Monarch Mills refers to some of the land which is located in Chester County, since the plant proper is located in Union County.

Sipp-Eastwood Corporation Showed Improved Equipment

One of the busiest booths at the Silk Exposition was that of the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation, of Keen and Summer streets, Paterson, N. J.

The new high speed warper and over-end cone creel exhibited by this concern, reaching as it did speeds 300 to 400 per cent higher than those secured with the old type warper was so revolutionary a development in warp production that it attracted an unusual amount of attention.

It is reported by one of the representatives of this concern that an unusual number of the most prominent men in the silk industry come to see this equipment.

150 denier rayon was run at 320 yards a minute. The mill was "braked" to a full stop, at this speed, in about 1½ yards without the over-riding of ends or cones.

The magazine creel, which is an integral part of this equipment (although it can also be used with the old type warpers) puts about 96,000 yards of yarn behind the warper, two cones being provided for each end, the magazine cone being tied into the cone being run and so providing a continuous supply of yarn.

In addition to the high speed made possible through this equipment, concerns who had trial warps made upon it at the show were outspoken in their praise of the superior quality obtained in comparison with warps made up on the old type warper.

The Sipp-Eastwood exhibit also included a single deck,

THE WORD SUNFAST

means

dyed

with

CHLORANTINES

Put your dyeing
problems up to us

Dyes for Master Dyers

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oilless bearing winder. Because of the patent, slotted, oilless bearings, absolutely no oil can get on the spindle heads, the operators hands, or the silk. The spindle ends will not wear down or chatter, and consequently the spools wind more evenly and faster. This winder is built rigidly with a steel pipe frame.

New Publications from Whitin Machine Works

A book on long draft spinning and two mailing pieces have recently been released by the Whitin Machine Works and are being received with unusual interest.

THE A B C OF LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Under the above title the company has issued a 26-page booklet which presents a very clear cut description of long draft spinning, with particular reference to the Whitin-Casablancas system. The text explains, step by step the principles and advantages of long draft and is amplified by numerous drawings and photographs. The book will be found of much interest to mill executives, superintendents and overseers.

TESTS ON CRYSTAL RINGS

Recent tests made on rings for spinning and twisting are described in a pamphlet dealing with Whitin Crystal rings. The test methods, together with the results obtained, relate to hardness, roundness, flange accuracy and smoothness of the rings.

WHITIN MACHINERY IN CHINA

The difficulties of transporting textile machinery to remote sections of China are described in a letter to Kent Swift, of the Whitin Machine Works from Mr. Yagn, the company's representative in China which has been made into a very attractive booklet. The Chinese representative explains in detail how numerous difficulties were overcome to ship the machinery to the mill in Sinkiang, the route taken being shown by accompanying maps.

Atlas Refinery Had Striking Exhibit

One of the displays at the Silk Exposition which attracted widespread attention was that of the Atlas Refinery, Lockwood street, Newark, N. J., at whose booth a microscope, which magnified and projected 2000—10,000 diameters, threw up on a large display screen enlargements of slides demonstrating various Atlas products in actual use.

A permanent record of this research work was obtained by making micro-photographs of the various slides with a camera specially constructed for that purpose.

It was explained that this method has ramifications of far-reaching importance to the buyer of textile oils and softeners. For example, a throwster who avails himself of this service can determine the exact extent his soaking oil has actually penetrated the yarn, and to what extent it has merely "painted" the surface.

In a similar manner the dyer and finisher can learn the exact effect on his fabric of Atlas oils.

These microscopic demonstrations of silk soaking, dyeing and finishing oils were conducted by Dr. S. R. Kaas, technical director of the Atlas Refinery, ably assisted George Ecker, 3rd.

Another feature of the Atlas exhibit which attracted wide attention was a display of live silk worms, species Bombyx Mori. Indeed every step in the industry from worms and cocoons to the finished dyed yarn was shown.

Among the Atlas products displayed were "Atlazol" (sulphonated olive oil); "Atrasol" (sulphonated castor oil); for the silk industry; and "Rayol" (rayon oil) and "Atlasol" silk soaking oil.

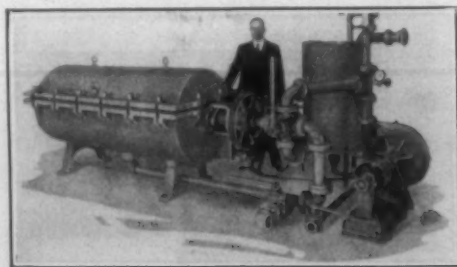
Of special interest was "Atlazol UP" a perfectly clear silk finishing oil made of pure olive oil and does not change the color of the goods nor impart any acid odors.

In attendance at the Atlas booth were F. Schroeder, secretary-treasurer; E. K. Rice, sales manager textile division; Dr. S. R. Kaas, technical director; B. A. Schiller, E. T. Schiler, E. T. Lewis and Robert Brewster.

Durene Display of New Fabrics

A number of new spring outerwear fabrics have been put on display at the Durene Association of America. They represent new developments of Lombardi Knitcraft, I. A. Wyner & Co., Inc., Galey & Lord and the Worcester Knitting Company.

Of striking interest is the Lombardi collection. They are developed in durene cotton and zephyr, thus combining the importance of soft luster and wooliness. From Wyner's is a feathery mesh of all-durene cotton. Wyner has also developed an interesting all-over mesh in a design delicately suggestive of old, carved ivory. From Worcester are three knitted fabrics for club clothes. The diamond has been chosen as the inspiration for one lacy durene mesh. Another might be called a "mirage mesh" because it appears both "thin" and "simple" and, in reality, is of considerable depth of surface and that weight most desirable for active sports wear. Another Worcester mesh has a fine, almost brocade-like surface by use of durene yarns manipulated in a circular pattern.



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DYEING

No Special Floor Foundation
Required to Install Our
Dyeing Machine. Floor
Space 7x13 Feet.

BEAM DYEING

One mill recently complained to us that their competitors were about to ruin them with lower prices. An investigation developed the fact that their dye room costs were prohibitive, due to slow production.

The Improved Morton Beam Dyeing Machine

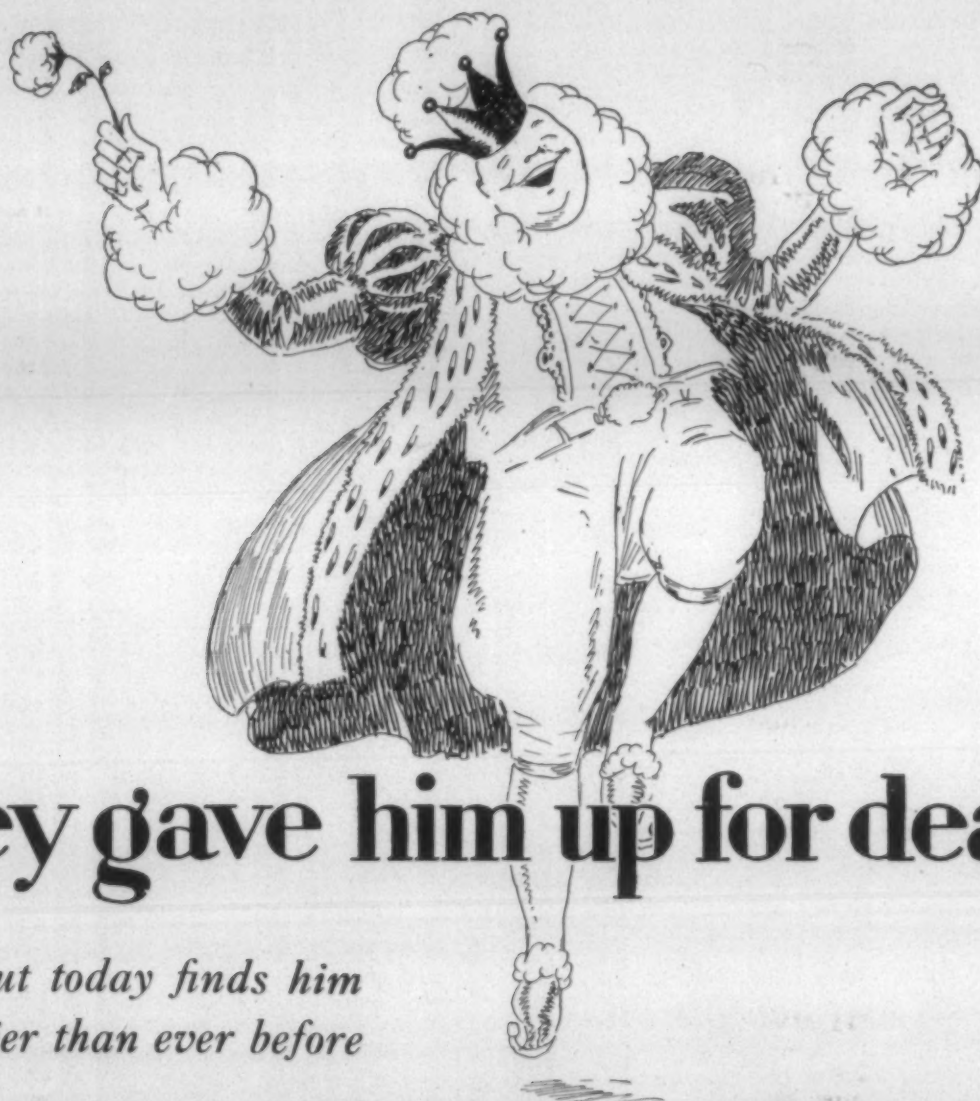
will give you greater production in a given length of time at less cost. You owe it to yourself and your mill to let us explain our Horizontal and Vertical types of machines.

Manufactured by

MORTON MACHINE WORKS

Columbus, Ga.

East: JOSEPH BARNES, New Bedford, Mass.; N. C., S. C., Va., and Tenn. Representative: CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.



They gave him up for dead

*... but today finds him
healthier than ever before*

KING COTTON has been the miracle man of the business world. Given up for dead, he has come back stronger than ever before. Slowly but surely in the last few years, cottons have surged into new popularity.

And this year they attain new "highs" in fashion prominence. Never before have cottons been offered in such a variety of weaves and weights, with such finish and "feel", in such charming and colorful designs. Never before have cottons been sought more eagerly by well-dressed women!

The story of cotton's come-back has many interesting angles. But none is more interesting than the important part played by trademarking and identification.

Here are just a few of the impor-

tant advantages secured by the manufacturer who trademarks his cottons:

1. *Absolute protection against substitution.*
2. *More effective advertising.*
3. *A name that builds up invaluable good will.*
4. *Steady, repeat-demand that is neither seasonal nor stationary.*

And then there is the obvious advantage of *naming* your fabric. The consumer will learn that name... use it when she comes back for more... when she buys made-up merchandise... when she "bridges" or "teas" with friends.

In the last few years Kaumagraph has helped many a manufacturer. In some cases we have actually created and designed the trademark. Often

Kaumagraph has had the trademark registered. Always Kaumagraph has shown the manufacturer the ideal way to apply his trademark—with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.

Kaumagraph Dry Transfers constitute the perfect method of applying trademarks to textiles with beauty, economy and absolute clarity. To facilitate the application of Kaumagraph Transfers we have designed special machinery that reduces marking costs to a negligible item. We will be glad to mail you additional information... or, if you prefer, we'll send a special representative to tell you more.

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SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____
 Name of Mill _____
 Town _____
 _____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____
 _____ Superintendent _____
 _____ Carder _____
 _____ Spinner _____
 _____ Weaver _____
 _____ Cloth Room _____
 _____ Dyer _____
 _____ Master Mechanic _____
 Recent changes _____

Announcement

We have bought the entire BELTING equipment from a fifty thousand spindle mill in the East.

This Belting is now in our Factory and will be reconditioned in every detail.

Every foot will be guaranteed to serve you satisfactorily or money refunded.

A tremendous saving is yours.

Greenville Belting Co.

Greenville, S. C.

Telephone 2218

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 5)

one of the large corporations in which they have invested.

This means that we are now entering an era in which our great business enterprises will be owned largely by the public. It is also means that the influence of the stock market on trade and industry will be multiplied many fold. The unjustified manipulation of the prices of securities by professional speculators has become a matter of serious importance to the welfare of the nation. There is no doubt whatever that the current depression has been prolonged and intensified by the widespread fear and distrust created by savage attacks on the values of the nation's equities.

Another trend is that which is aiming to stabilize purchasing power. In the past the wage-earning classes have borne the greater part of the business risks. The uncertain nature of the income of the American worker represents a vital weakness of our economic organization. It is now inevitable that business changes will be effected that will more largely stabilize the income of human labor.

In 1929 when business was booming, the interest and dividend payments in the United States were \$7,500,000,000. In 1930, with hard times touching all lines of trade and industry, the dividend and interest payments totaled \$8,000,000,000. But in 1930 the wages of the nation's workers were almost \$10,000,000,000 less than in 1929. The outcome of this condition is certain to be new rules and practices that will tend to preserve the purchasing power of the wage earner and not have it limited to the intermittent period when he is actively at work.

We are also coming to considerable new banking legislation. The American people have become tired of having our great financial houses unload on them hundreds of millions of dollars worth of hazardous stocks and bonds. Restrictions will be placed upon those bankers who are always ready to cash in on any new craze, whether it be a Florida land boom or other speculative promotion.

There is plain evidence of a growing determination that our dealers in equities shall become trusted leaders, not mass producers of miscellaneous securities and mere followers of momentary fashions. Soon the billions of idle funds will begin to "burn holes" in the pockets of American investors, and it is essential that this money shall not be wasted in unprofitable ventures.

Many new schemes will now be tried and some will doubtless prove highly beneficial. Interesting results will likely come from such innovations as the creation of a Federal mortgage bank for the rediscount of urban residential mortgages. Such a bank may successfully handle frozen realty credits that are clogging activity all along the line in the business world. The lack of some plan of this kind has been one thing that has retarded home owning.

Under existing conditions, a family purchases a dwelling, takes on a first and second mortgage for a period of years. Then one or both of the mortgages run out and refinancing is needed. If times are bad, and often even when they are good, the new financing cannot be obtained, and the home is lost. The frozen real estate credits now piled up have been frozen only because of lack of proper banking machinery and not because of any general collapse of underling values.

Under this proposed new plan home-financing money can be sent to any part of our country where it is needed, and tens of thousands of Americans will no longer be worried about the fate of their real estate equities. Home-

owning will be stimulated, and all of the building trades and allied industries will benefit. This is probably the greatest prospective development that has ever happened in the real estate field.

Other highly constructive plans are being formulated to take care of major difficulties that the current depressions has brought to the surface. Doubtless we will now take steps to legalize trade-practice conferences, and in a large degree remove such obstacle as now prevent our natural resource industries from restricting production under government supervision.

Plans for the reduction of expenditures for armaments and the adjustment of intergovernmental debts are definitely on the way to an early and favorable conclusion. Big programs of public works are in the making. For example, Ohio will construct 350 necessary bridges this winter, providing work for thousands of residents and giving the public earlier use of needed improvements at an unusually low cost. Hundreds of corporations have reached the point where new equipment must be installed, inventories built up, and sound plans for expansion carried through.

Many old habits and practices will now disappear. Dozens of things we now value will be lost. As a result of clever campaigns of publicity we will continue to accept some policies and programs that are preposterous. But let no one overlook that the pursuit of progress will go on at ever-increasing speed, being interrupted only occasionally when the whole business structure gets top-heavy and falls back on its base.

No depression can last forever. The one time of all times for the individual to face tomorrow with confidence is when pessimism is widespread, caution has become the watchword, and liquidation has been carried to an extreme.

Charles B. Johnson At Silk Exposition

Charles B. Johnson, manufacturer of the Johnson warp sizer, Piercy and Holsman Streets, Paterson, N. J., made their headquarters at Booth 24 at the Silk Exposition.

Interested prospects were taken to a nearby rayon processing plant, where both the 3-cylinder and 5-cylinder Johnson warp sizers were shown in actual operation.

William Johnson and Miss Bruck were in charge of the booth.

An interesting feature of this booth was two large photographs showing an installation of over 30 Johnson warp sizers.

General Machine Co. at Silk Exhibition

The General Machine Company, 189 Caldwell Avenue, Paterson, N. J., displayed at the recent Silk Exposition, a monel metal lined dye jig of improved design and it's 4-foot 4-inch high, standard capacity Palmer.

With the jib was displayed the new General ball bearing mounted opener. This device counteracts the tendency to crease the goods found in jigs lacking this attachment. This opener can be applied to any jigger.

The Palmer is that low-built type which has won considerable popularity because of its economy and efficient design. This machine can be used with an tenter, and when so employed it makes an efficient unit in the Palmer-tenter combination. The height of this machine has been very ingeniously reduced with the slightest sacrifice of capacity, thus enabling the operator to have the goods in full view all the time it is coming down the tenter.

Prices go up . . . prices go down BUT ROCKWEAVE QUALITY STAYS ON ITS OWN HIGH LEVEL

ROCKWEAVE prices have always kept right in line with the market. Now, with present-day prices of all products down—the natural tendency, everywhere, is to lower quality standards.

Nevertheless, Rockweave still offers the finest quality materials—still maintains the same high standards of workmanship, changing only when continual testing points a way to improvement.

We are ready to send you

full details about these laundry textiles, and extra service and profit these products give you. Every request will receive prompt attention. The complete line of Rockweave products is given below.



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COVER DUCK
CANVAS APRONS
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COVER CLOTH
DOUBLE-FILLED PADDING
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NAPKINS

In Philadelphia Your Choice Should Be

THE HOTEL MAJESTIC

BROAD ST. AND GIRARD AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

400 LARGE ROOMS

\$2.00
DAILY

Single, with running water
\$3.00 single, with private bath
\$5.00 double, with private bath

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Penns. Terminal and downtown
business section by
subway with direct entrance
to hotel.

Garage Connected with
Hotel.

WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE
for RESERVATIONS!

JNO C GOSSLER
Mgr. Dis.

Southern Weaving Co. to Open Bids

Greenville, S. C. — Bids will be taken here Friday for construction of an addition to the Southern Weaving Company plant, to be used as a bleachery and dye house, it was announced.

The proposed addition will be 40 by 60 feet and connect with the present structure. All products of the plant will be finished there in the future. The dye house, however, is being built for use at an indefinite time, as it is not planned to put it into operation at once.

Work on the addition is expected to begin as soon after the contract has been let as the necessary building materials can be assembled. Material for the bleachery, consisting largely of huge wooden vats, has already been ordered and will be put in use as soon as possible. The cost of the project was not announced. Plans for the addition were drawn in Greenville.

Derry Damask Mill Joins Mill Associates

Percy Hopple, president of Mill Associates, Inc., announced that the Derry Damask Mill, Gaffney, S. C., would join their co-operative selling organization, effective December 1. Extensive changes will be made in the line of bedspreads made by the Derry Mill, he said.

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

**SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS**



**DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
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**WHITINSVILLE
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**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
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RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

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because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
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Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.
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GILL LEATHER CO.
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Crompton & Knowles New Family Of Precision Looms

(Continued from Page 9)

TENSOMETER

Pictured No. 15 is what C & K refer to as a "tensometer." This is a precision instrument, which, when applied to a warp, gives a direct dial reading of the

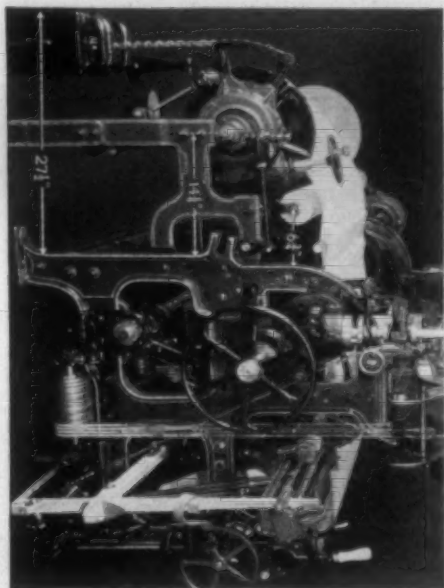


Fig. 16

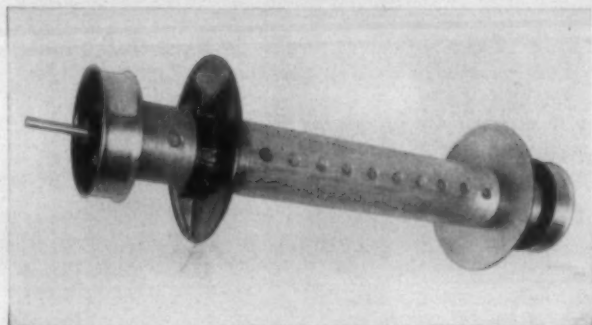


Fig. 17

tension. To obtain uniformity of cloth finish on a number of looms weaving the same construction this instrument has proved to be almost a necessity today.

AUTOMATIC LET-OFF FOR SILK LOOMS

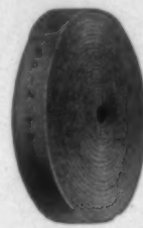
Pictured No. 16 is the let-off which has been in an experimental stage for many years but is now ready for the industry. It involves new principles with a floating beam in ball bearing poppets. A constant tension is assured for all qualities of silk fabrics. It is of precision construction, compact in design, completely enclosed, and built to last the life of a loom.

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C & K warp beams, photograph No. 17 for beaming rayon and silk warps without paper enable a great many mills to make large savings. Accurate construction to insure even selvages; so made that the warp width can be quickly changed by a fraction of an inch or more, without injury to the beam barrel; use of a large diameter barrel, are a few of the reasons for the popularity and successful results of this warp beam.



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week and the volume of business done was light. Sales of gray goods were small during the early part of the week, but were larger on Friday and Saturday. Prices on print cloths were very low and in some instances showed a further decline of an eighth cent from last week's quotation. Some fair buying came out at the new prices, but it was generally agreed that they would show a loss to the mills accepting them.

A fair business was done in sheetings. Buyers showed a good deal of interest in carded broadcloths, but the situation was unsatisfactory owing to the low prices at which numerous sales were made. Sheetting prices were generally unchanged and were firmer than those of print cloths.

There was renewed talk of curtailment in the market during the week. It was pointed out that the present prices are based on buyers' ideas that the mills have overproduced again. A number of merchants here expressed the opinion that a gray goods curtailment of 50 per cent would be necessary to right the market.

Fine goods generally were quiet, although in a few divisions there was evidence of better activity. Prices generally were none too steady, although there was continual reference to the increasing resistance of mills to efforts to beat down the market. This was especially apparent when bids were circulated in several instances $\frac{1}{8}$ c to $\frac{1}{4}$ c under lists and were rather consistently turned down.

Most of the finishers are still in need of the orders that are usually in hand at this time and have been held off because of the slow business in finished goods. Some are receiving more orders for miscellaneous lines and the run of sample work still continues high.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 11/16
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 9/16
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3 15/16
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5¼
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	5
Tickings, 8-ounce	13
Denims	9½
Dress gingham	10½-12
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn trading was rather quiet last week, most distributors reporting that there was less business than any week during the month, although the holiday was in part responsible for the slow buying. While December is usually a quiet month, some yarn men insist that there is still a great deal of business to be placed. At the same time they think that most consumers are going to buy very conservatively and that the approach of the inventory will restrict buying until after the first of the year. The week's business included a few sales of rather large quantities but the average order was small.

One of the brighter spots was the sweater division that has come in for supplies at a reasonable rate. On 12s colored yarns 24c was paid for different size lots, though there was a payment of 25c for good qualities. Special prices applied on the novelty hosiery yarns required in small amounts, from which knitters expect to work into more profitable finished goods activity.

No trade bought activity last week. Men's wear, carpet, towel and plush manufacturers have confined purchases to small quantities wanted for quick delivery. The largest weaving yarn order reported called for 25,000 pounds, but this was a nexception.

One of the largest buyers of 20s two-ply warps for towel use bought yarn when the market was several cents higher and dealers that have this yarn on order report deliveries are being taken at a slow rate. This is indicative of the towel trade in general. It should be the busy time of the year for yarn shipments to these mills but new business is not developing in volume.

There is reported a trifle more interest in combed peeler singles for the underwear trade, and concerns offering both combed and carded yarns say more satisfactory business just now is and for a week or more has been in combed singles.

Prices, it is pointed out, are low and should force the conclusion that manufacturers would be interested in substituting combed for carded for a talking point although the character of the substitution might make little difference in the actual value of the fabric.

Southern Single Warps		30s	20
16s	14	40s	27
12s	15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
16s	16	8s	14 1/2
20s	16 1/2	10s	15
26s	19 1/2	12s	16 1/2
30s	20	16s	16 1/2
		20s	17 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	14	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
10s	14 1/2	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	14
12s	15	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14 1/2
16s	16	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
20s	16 1/2	8s, 1-ply	12 1/2
24s	18 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12 1/2
30s	20	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13 1/2
36s	26	12s, 2-ply	13 1/2
40s	27	20s, 2-ply	16
Southern Single Skeins		26s, 2-ply	16 1/2
8s	13 1/2	30s, 2-ply	20
10s	14	Southern Frame Cones	
12s	14 1/2	8s	13 1/2
14s	15	10s	14
16s	15 1/2	12s	14 1/2
20s	16 1/2	16s	16
24s	18 1/2	18s	16
26s	19 1/2	20s	16 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		22s	17
8s	14	24s	18 1/2
10s	14 1/2	26s	19 1/2
12s	15	28s	19 1/2
14s	15 1/2	30s	20 1/2
16s	16		
20s	16 1/2		
24s	18 1/2		
26s	19 1/2		

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MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 553, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 885, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON-MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C. **NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. M. Chas. American Savers, Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

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U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. F. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWARE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 80 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

The Hosiery Business Expanding

The High Point Enterprise reports that a Burlington hosiery manufacturer has placed an order for \$250,000 worth of machinery for the expansion of the full-fashioned silk hosiery business there.

Lower prices did not induce the order; machinery of this sort has not dropped in price. The purchase represents a conviction that now is the time to increase the advantage of this section of the country in the contest for the hosiery business. The manufacturer thinks the move will be profitable or the purchase would not have been made.

The Piedmont of the South is an ideal location for this kind of manufacturing. The physical condition assure the region certain important permanent advantages. The cost of living is lower than in the old centers of the hosiery business and the center of population is quite as near. When an industry is moved to expand in a period of hesitation and caution generally, excellent evidence is furnished that the business is being conducted on a sound basis.—Gastonia Gazette.

The Time To Build

Those who are contemplating the building of homes or other structures might give heed to the advice of contractors and others who advise to build this winter rather than to wait until next spring.

Business activity has hit its low level. It can hardly go lower than it is today. The next move will be upward, with a corresponding rise in the cost of materials and labor. Right now is the time to build if one desires to get a low cost level which may not be repeated again for a generation.

In the South the winter season is not nearly so severe as it is in the higher latitudes. In this section building operations can be carried on through the winter with almost as great facility as at any other time of the year. That fact gives the South and Southern people an unusual advantage in construction activities. While building material costs are at their low ebb and labor can be obtained in abundant degree, Southern people can build their homes and other structures at costs that will be low in comparison with those that will obtain in later months when the country generally swings into its inevitable era of new construction.

If you are going to build now is the time, particularly in the Southern regions of the country. And if you are contemplating building in the future existing circumstances should make it worth while to speed up the arrangements somewhat in order to get it done now.—Greenville Daily News.

Florida-Cuba Excursions

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Round Trip Fares From CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jacksonville, Fla.	\$20.50
Orlando, Fla.	28.40
St. Augustine, Fla.	22.50
Daytona, Fla.	26.45
West Palm Beach, Fla.	36.65
Tampa, Fla.	31.90
St. Petersburg, Fla.	33.20
Miami, Fla.	40.25
Lakeland, Fla.	31.15
Fort Myers, Fla.	36.30
Havana, Cuba	71.00

Round Trip Fares to Many Other Points in Florida

Tickets on Sale October 1st to December 31, 1931. Limit 14 days.

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Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Community Chests—Versus Churches

With all our hearts we believe in charity. No one can accuse us of being closefisted. Had we hoarded our earnings, we could have been rich in a worldly sense, though poverty stricken in glorious experiences.

But we never have been and never can be in sympathy with "Associated Charities" and "Community Chests" with paid officers, when, because of them, church members are compelled to cut down on church giving.

Probably our judgment is faulty, but we are "from Missouri" and must be shown. Why not have the funds collected in a community drive, distributed to the various churches according to their strength, whose organizations would gladly look after the needy *without being paid for it*? Some of these organizations have a larger office force than it takes to look after a million dollar cotton mill.

Why have Ladies Aid, Missionary Societies, Epworth Leagues, Evangelistic Clubs, Philatheas and Baracas? If the church treasury must be empty while the community chest holds its thousands? Is not that hindering the gospel of Jesus Christ, and putting Him to open shame? We are unable to see it otherwise.

Are churches a kind of training school where people are taught to "give till it hurts" to every other so-called charitable organization, while the preacher goes unpaid and children in the shadow of the church are in need of food and clothing?

Are Christian people—members of the various churches—incapable of handling funds or of carrying on a work of charity?

"There have been more "Community Chest" wrives this Fall than ever we have known, and they all invariably raise their quota. But we find that in nearly every community where these drives are conducted, the churches inevitably suffer. We cannot believe that God is pleased with such methods of dispensing charity.

We wonder if any of our readers have ever thought about this, and if their views are anything like ours? If we are at fault, we are open to conviction.

Uncle Hamp Refuses To Get Trapped

Uncle Hamp has larned erbout slashin' an' warpin' but had not hearn of "dressin'" till we got to Columbus. Well, sir, we wuz peradin' all over a big mill down thar, when our gide says:

"We'll go to the dressin' room now." I started but looked back fur Uncle Hamp, an' he had stopped an' wuz jesticlilatin' with disapprovil writ all over his face. I thout shore he'd got his coat tail hung in the mercheenery, and I run back to extercate him. But they wuzn't a thing like that the matter. He grabbed me by the arm an' sez, sorter mad like:

"Becky Ann, I'm 'sprised at you! You shorely ain't goin' into no dressin' room with a man?"

"Why shore I am! There's lots o' girls in thar," I answered, not ketchin his idea.

"Well, fur the love of Mike—what's *he* goin' in thar fur?"

"Why that's his job—he's the overseer!"

"My land! does he have to watch 'em dress an' undress?" an' his eyes was wide with horror.

I had sum trubble convincin' him it wuz all nice an' proper, an' he follered mitey reluctant, at that. But Uncle Hamp ain't the only man that's got fooled that same way.

At Muscogee Mill, in Columbus, R. H. Seymour is overseer of dressin'. Sumtime ergo a feller wuz talkin' to him, an' sed:

"Mr. Seymour—I guess you 'see more' then a eye full in that dressin' room! I shore wish I had your job. I bet I cud run it too without gittin' tired or sleepy."

"Have yot' ever had any experience?" Mr. Seymour axed him, a bit puzzled.

"No—I ain't even married. I hain't seen a woman dress since I wuz so little they didn't think I'd notice 'em!" An' then Mr. Seymour seen the pint.

An' down at Swift Mfg. Co. (where that good man Superintendent Petrea is) they air bildin' a big addition to the mill. Won day a workman dropped sumthin' through a winder into the "dressin' room" an' his boss told him to go get it"—whatever it wuz. But that pore nut reached fur his hat an' dinner bucket, an' ansered:

"I'll be darned if I go in thar! My wife would know about it before I cud git out. No, sir! I'll quit first!"

So, "Uncle Hamp" needn't feel so bad atter all. He ain't the only one to misunderstand.

Reidsville, N. C.

PEOPLE OF EDNA MILLS CORPORATION WIN PRIZES ON
CANNING—SHOW GOVERNOR GARDNER A FEW
TRICKS

Edna Mills Corporation at Reidsville have about 225 employees. Recently, The Review of that city published an interesting story of what Mrs. Ethel Stillwell had accomplished in canning and storing great quantities of fruit and other food supplies, and now we note the following:

Prizes were offered to the employees of the Edna Mills Corporation for excellence in a canning campaign. There were two first prizes: one for quantity and one for variety, and two seconds for these classifications. Mrs. Stillwell was a first prize winner, and Mrs. L. E. Deal was the other.

Mrs. Deal lives at 28 Burton street, her house—especially the pantry—is fortified against darker days with 528 quarts of canned produce, including 107 quarts of jellies and preserves. She has 400 pounds of flour, 25 pounds of meal, 100 pounds of dried fruit, 60 pounds of peas, 5 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds of dried snaps (the snaps of string beans, are cleaned and broken green as they are prepared for immediate cooking, then strung up like pepper to dry) and sundry other edible groceries. With a hand like this the "Deal" can't go down.

The second prize winners were Mrs. Alice Seawell, and Mrs. Patricia Blankenship, with over three hundred quarts each.

Last year there were less than three hundred quarts of canned food in the whole mill village—less than either of the second prize holders alone put up this year. Every house in the section has not less than 100 quarts, and the total amount in the village now is 6,702 quarts, about 23 times the amount stored last year.

Jackson, Ga.—Pepperton Cotton Mills

Jackson is a pretty little town 20 miles from Griffin, over good roads through fertile farms and lovely woodland scenery. Pimento pepper fields are as plentiful in this part of Georgia as are cotton fields in South Carolina, and there are big canning factories to care for the product.

Jackson, like most all towns in this part of the State, is beautiful with grand old trees—mostly water oaks which seem to be evergreen, for Autumn has not changed their emerald attire.

Pepperton Mill, a short distance down the railroad, also has these fine trees which add much to the attractive picture.

O. H. Bell, manager and superintendent, has been here 28 years; H. M. Fletcher is his assistant; W. L. Nutt, office man, has been here 22 years, and says all the overseers were on the job when he came! They are: J. P. McBryant, carder; M. C. Johnson, spinner; H. J. Quinn, weaver; H. W. Williams, master mechanic. The product is fancies, napkins and diaper cloth.

Miss Marguerite Fletcher, charming little lady in the office, Mr. Nutt, and Mr. Ball gave us a hearty welcome and we enjoyed our visit very much.

Barnesville, Ga.—Aldora Mill

Barnesville has a nice cotton mill and village—belonging to the Hightower group of mills in Thomaston. C. H. Eldridge, superintendent sees the ridiculous in everything, and always has his fun. He went out to the car to meet "Uncle Becky," as he insisted on calling my husband, and they went to chatting like old friends.

C. D. Stewart is overseer carding; E. L. Miller, overseer spinning; G. D. Ussery, overseer twisting, and R. W. Yawn, master mechanic.

When traveling for Mill News, 14 or 15 years ago, I had the pleasure of spending the night in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Miller.

Aldora Mill people are friendly and sociable, and are noted for their hospitality. The mill is running right along, and everyone seems happy.

One of the largest and nicest knit underwear mills is at Barnesville—*The William Carter Company*—"Underwear for all the family"—and of excellent quality, knit, cut and made, in rayon, cotton, wool and silk combinations, and the most satisfactory style patterns.

New Brookland, S C.—Columbia Mills Co.

Mr. L. C. Smith, Agent, was away, so we could not deliver the big load of "good wishes and kind remembrances" entrusted to us by his friends in Lanett, Shawmut and Fairfax, Ala., some time ago.

But we did see genial Mr. John R. Hilton, superintendent, and his fine bunch of overseers, some of whom were on the job on our first visit 18 years ago.

C. R. Costner, overseer carding, has such a big generous heart that he can't keep a dollar if some one around

him is suffering; J. W. Blume is overseer spinning; J. B. Porter, overseer twisting; J. A. Gayden, overseer beaming.

J. C. Kirby, overseer weaving, looks as young as he did 18 years ago. He had just spent a week in Baltimore with his son, F. S. Kirby, who is overseer weaving in the Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills of that place. Another son, A. B. Kirby, has been in the army 15 years, and is now stationed at Panama.

J. W. Reeley is overseer the cloth room; Homer Wood has charge of carding in waste department. The mill is well equipped for best quality and production, the product being duck, felts and upholstery fabrics.

One of the prettiest concrete bridges in the State crosses the river between the mill and mill village. The scenery is beautiful.

Let's Stand By Our Friends

Dear Aunt Becky:

One day recently when our family was seated at the dinner table, my wife answered a knock at the door, and there stood two boys, 12 and 14 years of age, asking for something to eat. Up the street, at another house, their parents were asking for food. By tactful questions we learned that these objects of charity were not mill people. The father worked when he could pick up a job, and they were destitute.

This set me to thinking about how lucky we mill people are, and how we should appreciate the privilege of a chance to work, and comfortable homes to live in, water and lights, and very little rent to pay. Often rent is free if mill stops or runs short time. We should be the most contented and happy people on earth, for we have less to worry about.

If sickness or misfortune overtakes us and finds us unprepared, if we have done our best we can go with confidence to our superintendent, tell him our needs, and help will be forthcoming.

People working at other places have to pay full price for rent, full price for coal and full price for water and lights, whether they get to work any or not at all.

The mills make everything as easy for us as possible. I don't see how any thinking, self-respecting person can listen one minute to those who seek to overthrow and destroy the good-will and confidence existing between employer and employee in our Southern cotton mills. Let's show such peace disturbers the road and tell them to "hit it!" Let's be loyal and faithful and stand by the bridge that carries us safely over difficulties.

JUST A SECOND HAND.

LaGrange, Ga.—Textile Classes At Southwest LaGrange Y. M. C. A.

Two classes in textiles began last week in Southwest LaGrange Y. M. C. A., in which courses in cotton mill mathematics on carding, spinning, twisting and weaving are being taught. L. D. Allen and C. L. Smith are teaching and each class is limited to 20 members.

The first term will run ten weeks. The price of admission fee was \$1.50 advance payment, and no person to be admitted to classes after opening night.

W. P. Sheppard, Y. M. C. A. secretary and Miss Sarah Herring, secretary of the woman's department, are doing fine work for the community.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE
POMONA WATER LUBRICATED DEEP WELL TURBINE PUMPS featuring the Goodrich cutless rubber bearing. No leathers, valves or wearing rings to wear out. Eliminate that heavy pulling expense. Geo. A. Westbrook, Distributor, 404 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7379.

WANTED—Electrical work by married man, age 44. Can furnish reference. Twelve years experience on general wiring and mill construction. Will go anywhere. Write or wire L. V. Grubb, 822 Burch Avenue, Durham, N. C.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Experienced on knitting, warp and novelty yarns, white and colored, also white sheeting. Would like to get connected with good going mill about January 1st. Good references. H. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Knit Exports During September

Washington. — Exports of cotton knit goods, except hosiery, during September are reported by the Department of Commerce as follows:

Underwear, 43,676 dozen, valued at \$118,210; gloves, 8,713 dozen pairs, valued at \$13,634; sweaters and other knit outerwear, 38,155 pieces, valued at \$21,572.

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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Charlotte, N. C.

Cloth Sales Lower

"Sales have dropped off this week because of the holiday. It is a natural thing for sales to drop off between the middle of November and the middle of December, but this year the natural tendency is increased because of the recent action of prices," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"The decline in print cloths, coming on top of a very considerable volume of business a couple of weeks ago, had a very disquieting effect on buyers and they are in mood at present to consider the purchase of anything more than is needed to cover immediate requirements. Nobody questions the extreme lowness of prices, but even that argument loses a great part of its force in the face of continued weakness—weakness for which little reason can be found except a desire to press sales.

PRINT CLOTHS WEAK

"The weakness in print cloth prices has led buyers to the conclusion that the cause of unsatisfactory conditions in print cloths in particular is due to overproduction. Strenuous efforts are now being undertaken by the converting trade in general to show the mills the error of overproduction and its natural results, not only in the grey goods market but in the market for finished goods as well.

CURTAILMENT

"When previous efforts to arrange curtailment have been undertaken, they have been by the selling agents or by the mills themselves. That the converters should now be leading in the demand for stabilization of prices through curtailment is a new and interesting situation and one that should have direct appeal to the mills, for the distribution of print cloths is not accomplished until the finished goods have been disposed of. For the good of all concerned, we hope to see something accomplished along these lines.

"A large part of the country has had its first taste of wintry weather the past few days and this certainly ought to be a stimulant to the rubber footwear trade and raincoat manufacturers who have had poor sledding for a long time on account of the extremely long spell of dry weather.

"Though we have no thought of marked pick-up in inquiry for the next two or three weeks, we do feel that stocks are so low there has got to be a certain amount of buying from day to day to cover actual wants.

Business Paper Advertising ...*Sign of an* *Efficient Manufacturer*

WHEN you see a manufacturer's advertising in the pages of your business paper, you may know that **THAT** manufacturer is not only efficient in production, but that he also knows how to **DISTRIBUTE** effectively and economically.

And that is important to you as a purchaser of manufactured articles. For the cost of distribution enters into the cost of everything you buy. Efficiently distributed goods cost less, quality for quality, than goods distributed through haphazard methods.

Manufacturers who advertise in business papers use the shortest, most direct, most economical way to reach you with a selling message. They are buying concentrated circulation **WITHOUT WASTE**. They are applying advertising dollars wisely where those dollars will reduce other selling costs.

Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are giving proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.



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NEW 300-yard-a-minute Warper produces superior Fabrics

A USER of the new Sipp-Eastwood High Speed Warper and Over-End Cone Creel writes us: "In weaving we noticed a considerable improvement, as there was a very substantial increase in production and the finished merchandise ran cleaner. There was an absence of knots."

The user quoted above is one of the leading manufacturers in this country. He further reports: "These warps ran perfectly on our slashing machine. The tension on all the ends seems to be the same."

The warps to which he refers "consisted of 150 deniers, 40 filament rayon, 3992 ends, 720 yards long."

The new Sipp-Eastwood High Speed Warper and Over-End Cone creel not only produce warps at speeds never before obtained—300 yards a minute, as compared with 80-100 on the old warper and creel—but they produce better goods. Let us arrange a demonstration of this equipment, which is the most outstanding improvement in the production of fine goods in the last half century.

We also manufacture winders, rebeamers, quillers, folding machines and edge warpers

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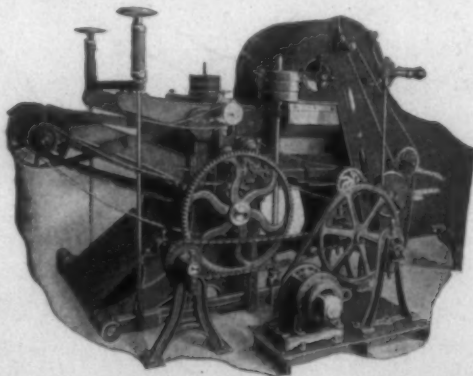
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